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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains, SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
M.L. CARTHAGE	5267	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th "
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Whaler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4982	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7926	J. L. Pardit	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5267	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Whaler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7926	J. L. Pardit	31st "

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,189	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rascovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Sellier	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	5,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 22nd Sept.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mohoorra and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 7th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th September, 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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VILLE DE METZ	3397	Richard	Sept. 15th

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SHOLAPUR MUNICIPAL
DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1898-99.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Bombay Government in their Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3721, dated 20th August 1898, permitted the Sholapur Municipality to raise a Loan of RUPEES NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND in the open market for Plague purposes. Tenders are hereby invited to the extent of the aforesaid amount.

2. Debentures of Rs. 100 each will be issued bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

3. After the issue of the Debentures interest only at the aforementioned rate, will be paid half-yearly for the first seven years, namely on 1st May and 1st November of each year, and thereafter debentures worth Rs. 10,000 or more with interest will be paid off annually.

4. The Debentures to be paid off will be settled annually by drawings by the Municipality at their Special General Meeting to be held for the purpose.

5. No. tenders will be accepted below the rate of 100 per cent. Tenders at the rate of 100 per cent. and above will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, i.e. those that are of the highest rate will be accepted first.

6. If the rates of tenders offered be equal, the inhabitants of the Sholapur Municipal District will be given preference.

7. Tenders will be received up to 25th September, 1898, by the Secretary to the Municipality, if accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered for, and they will then be opened by the Municipality at their Special General Meeting to be held for the purpose.

8. Each tenderer will be duly informed of the result of his tender.

9. Forms of Tender will be supplied by the Secretary to the Municipality on application for the same or tenders may be sent in the following form enclosed under covers superscribed "Tender for Sholapur Municipal Debenture Loan of 1898-99."

10. Tenderers must pay the amount of such Debentures as will be allotted to them on 1st November, 1898, from which date interest will begin to run on the amount received by the Municipality. If the full amount of the allotted Debentures be not paid on the abovementioned date by the tenderers, their deposit money forfeited. The deposits of those tenderers whose tenders will not be accepted, will be returned to them, soon after the allotments have been made.

11. The Debentures will be issued on the security of the revenue of the Sholapur Municipality upon which the existing prior charges are :—

	Rs.
1. Water-works Loan of 1879 at 7 per cent	14,000
2. Plague Loan of 1897-98 at 4 per cent.....	10,000
3. Plague Loan of 1898-99 at 4 per cent.....	55,000
Total..... Rs.	79,000

N. CURSETJI SETNA,
Secretary, Sholapur Municipality.

FORM OF TENDER.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1898-99.

I ..... inhabitant of ..... hereby tender for Rs. ..... of Sholapur Municipal Debentures and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rs. ..... as. ..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me subject to the conditions published.

I enclose Rs. ..... being the amount of deposits for Debentures, and agree to pay the balance of the allotment to the Secretary, Sholapur Municipality, on or before the date fixed in the advertisement.

Signature.....
Address.....

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget News, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indispensable to Anglo-Indians. Rs. 12 per year, Post Free. Single Subscription Re. 1 per Post, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
IN AID OF
THE PLAY SHED FUND,
A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT
Will take place at the above Room.
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH,
AT 9 P. M.
Mrs. COLLIE, Madam LILY HOWARD, Miss HARDINGE, Mr. B. DEFREECE, Mr. H. A. COATES, Mr. F. SEYMOUR-DOVE, and other friends have promised to Sing and Play.
TICKETS Rs. 1.
May be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
And at the St. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 384 OF 1897.

LA SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, having its head Office at Paris in France, and carrying on business at Bombay, Bank Street, Elphinstone Circle, by its duly constituted Attorneys CARL HUMMEL, residing at Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, and MUNCHERJI MANECKJI GHADIALI, residing within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs,

VERSUS.

KESSOWJI CULLIANJI and SHIVJI PRAGJI of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business at Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay under the Firm of KESSOWJI CULLIANJI .....Defendants,

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of September, 1897, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,300-11-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 491-10-0 for costs which said debt interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 7,692-5-9 and further simple interest upon the sum last abovementioned at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale dated the 23rd day of April 1898 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right title land interest of the Defendant Kessowjee Kallianjee in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying or being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Umercady Road Cross Lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the North partly by the Government ground and partly by the Fazendari gutters on the South by the property of Ananjee Satrajee Hurday and on or towards the East partly by the public passage called the Umercady Pakhady Cross Lane and partly by the property of Rustomjee Pestonjee and on the West partly by the Government ground and partly by the Fazendari gutters and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Kessowjee Cullianjee Kotasarla and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 32 and 33, New Street No. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 33, and Umerady Road E Ward Nos. 3593, 3594, 3596 and now under Nos. 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595 and 3596 and Fazendari under No. 8 containing by admeasurement 825 square yards or thereabouts.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY the 7th day of October 1898 at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant Kessowjee Kallianjee in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and all costs of execution.

The property will be sold subject to charge of Rs. 7,000 with interest thereon and costs of insurance viz. Rs. 56-4-0 under an Indenture of mortgage dated 22nd May, 1897, and made between Devakavahoo, widow and executrix of Thooker Bhimjee Khimjee of the first part Kessowjee Kallianjee Kotasarla of the second part and Firozbai widow and administratrix of Kekhushru Furdoonjee Allbless of the third part.

The following is a list of the rights charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Under clause (o) of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure it is notified that the Official Assignee of the High Court claims to a charge of Rs. 18,000 on the said abovementioned property under an Indenture of mortgage dated 13th June 1897 made between Kessowjee Cullianjee Ketasarla of the one part and Dossa Gopal of the other part the latter being now an adjudicated Insolvent. This claim is not admitted by the Plaintiffs.

Under clause e of Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code it is also notified that the said Firozbai, widow and administratrix of Kekhushru Furdoonjee Allbless also claims certain further costs not yet ascertained but which have been or may be legally hereafter incurred by the said Firozbai as mortgagee under the said Indenture of morigage of 22nd May, 1897.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant Kessowjee Cullianjee to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Kessowjee Cullianjee have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser,

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission by Judge's order dated 4th August, 1898, to bid at the sale and to set off the amount due to them as the fees of the said Decree or any part thereof against the sum for which the said property will be sold or an equivalent part thereof.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THE EDDYSTONE
MENTHOL INHALER

SERVES the double purpose of a Menthol Cone for external use and Menthol Inhaler for internal purpose. Is very convenient and effective. Re. 1 at

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SALE OF CUT TREES AND OLD MATERIALS.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1898, at 2-30 p.m. near the Wodehouse Bridge, Church Gate Station, and the Municipal Offices, Fort—Lots of cut trees and at 4 p.m.—Old materials of a chowkie at Chowpatti.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th September 1898 at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following :—

By order of the concerned to clear a consignment, one lot 157 pairs Ladies and Gentlemen's calf and brown leather, lace, and elastic boots and shoes, Ladies cloth boots, and brown and calf leather court shoes, etc., by well known English makers, Frederick Boslock, Arthur, Stanton and Joseph Dawson and Son.

Each pair will be put up singly for sale. Cash will be received at the time of knocking down the lot.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1898. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 20), and Saddle Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
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PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Ladies' Shirt-Blouses, Collars, and Cuffs, New Silk Scarfs, and made up Gowns.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING Designs prepared and Estimates free.

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RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Dhurrumbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-4, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
DRAPERY DEPT., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that there will be A SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, and REMNANTS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE No. 3125 for THREE SHARES Nos. 410, 411 and 413 of the BANK OF BOMBAY standing on our names has been LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID. Due notice has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

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i. e., COOVERJEE PESTONJEE CAMA,
ખરશેદબાઈ તે કુંવરજી પેસ્તનજી કામાની
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NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, THIRD BARONET MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Third Baronet Memorial Fund, are requested to be good enough TO PAY IN their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

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Honorary Secretaries.

WANTED.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Salary Rs. 700 per month. Candidates are requested to apply, stating qualifications, to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, not later than the 30th September, 1898.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE L'EAU MER NOIRE, 13 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Société aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

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G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
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RESERVE FUND	„ 6,668,000

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RESERVE FUND.....	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Manager.

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LONDON,
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FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... 2577,000

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
22, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"24, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1895.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and THROAT AND CHEST AFFECTIONS, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 60 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosian.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—R. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—C. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawalpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, using Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 93,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. ALEXANDER, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 46 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 10 m. High water 2-56 m., 2-36 a. Low water, 8-15 m., 8-34 a.

Band at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-45 p.m., if the cricket is over, the game will commence at 5-15.

THEFT AT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.—Sometime during Saturday last, a sum of Rs. 95 in cash was extracted from the drawer of a desk in the office of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on Hornby Road, Fort.

BURGLARY AT MORLAND ROAD.—Subnattee Majoon, a Hindu, residing on the first floor of a house at Morland Road, reported to the Police at Sunday noon, that during his absence from home on the previous night, some person or persons broke into his place by wrenching the lock off the door and stole from two boxes Rs. 322 in cash and two silver neck ornaments of the value of Rs. 28.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chindi, Darasalem, Beira, Delagoabay, Transvaal, Natal, Cape Town, Johansburg, and Mosambique, per s.s. Secundra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Matenyamara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—Mr. Ezekiel Hayim, a merchant, having his office at Rope Walk Street, Fort, has reported to the Police that some time during Saturday night, his office was broken into and bag containing dols. 1301 stolen from a cupboard. The dollars were received from the Customs House at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd instant. The office was entered by forcing open the brass padlock on the door.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March.....The Comrades Farewell.....Retford.
Japanese Mazurka.La Mouse me.....Ganne.
Selection.....The Mikado.....Sullivan.
Serenade.....Rococo.....Helmund.
Reminiscences of.....England.....Woodger.
Vals e.....Au pays des Chansons.....Fahrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Haytor charged Charles Handsford alias Charles Wilson, a European, with deserting the workhouse. The accused who had been an inmate of the workhouse, obtained leave on the 27th ultimo to go in search of some employment, with a promise to return to the workhouse the same evening. He failed to put in an appearance and a report was made to the police, with the result that accused was arrested on Saturday last at Poona and brought back to Bombay. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Girgaum Road, regarding the death of Anunda Baloo, aged thirty-five years, a sawyer by profession, residing with a countryman of his, at Galwady, Girgaum. Deceased arrived in Bombay about a month and a half ago, and worked for about five days, when he was attacked with feyer, which was followed by pain in the abdomen and swelling of the limbs. He was tired of life and often expressed a desire to get rid of his miserable existence. Early on Sunday morning Anunda was found missing from his room and on a search being made for him, his dhotur was found lying near a well at the rear of the house. The police were informed and two divers were immediately sent in and they brought out the body of the deceased. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was heavy scoring at the 700 and 800 yards shoot on Saturday. At the first distance three members missed the possible by one point only and two others were only one point further behind. At the second distance there was a possible, with a score of 27 and another of 26. The afternoon was pleasant and a very fair muster of members and a few visitors were present. The full scores were:—

17TH COMPETITION.

	700 yards.
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	27a
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P R Vols	27b
Lce-Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	27c
C P O F Bishop, Royal Navy	26c
C P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	26d
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept.	22
Sergt G Gobbett, Ordnance Dept.	21
C P O G Fisher, Royal Navy	21
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
E R A A Pingar, Roy l Navy	18
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifl s	13
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	13
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	9

a Medicapped 4 points, b handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spon, c handicapped 6 points, and d handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon.

18TH COMPETITION.

	800 yards.
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	28a
Lance Corpl A G Hebert, G I P R Vols	27b
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	2 c
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	24d
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24d
C P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	23b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23d
C P O W Underwood, Royal Navy	21
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept.	20
C P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	19
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P R Vols	19
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	19
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt G Gobbett, Ordnance Dept	14
Lieut T Legal, Ordnance Dept	0

a Handicapped 4 points winner of 1st spoon, Bombay Rifle club silver medal for highest possible score. b handicapped 6 points, c handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon, and d handicapped 4 points.

THE MEDUR ZEMINDARI.

THE Madras Court of Wards are now in difficulties about the payment of the costs of certain litigation in which they embarked in connection with the Medur Zemindari, a large estate situated in the northern portion of the Madras Presidency. The last proprietor was a minor, and he was, with the consent of the Madras Court of Wards, adopted by the neighbouring Rani of Siniwarpet, and thus became a member of the latter's family. However, by an agreement entered into at the time of adoption, the minor remained in possession of the Medur Estate; but his adoptive mother, the Rani, was allowed to be in actual possession of the estate during her life-time. On the minor's death, which occurred about two years ago, his natural mother brought a suit against his adoptive mother, the Rani, and the Court of Wards, for the recovery of the estate, on the ground inter alia that on the adoption of the minor into another family, his estate reverted to her as his mother. The Court of Wards at first passed proceedings to the effect that they would hand over the estate to the late minor's adoptive mother, the Rani; unless they were restrained by an injunction of a court of justice. The natural mother now applied to the local Sub-Court for the appointment of a Receiver, and the grant of an injunction preventing the Court of Wards from handing over the estate to the Rani; and an order was passed in accordance with her application. The Rani next appealed against this order to the Madras High Court, who set it aside and discharged the injunction. The Rani now applied to the local Sub-Court to be put in possession of the estate. At this stage the Court of Wards, who at the commencement of the litigation declared that they would hand the estate over to the Rani, adopted the extraordinary course of putting in an application before the local Sub-Court for the appointment of a Receiver. In a few days they withdrew this application; but in a short while they renewed it, with the result that their application was granted; and the estate was again committed to the care of a Receiver. The Rani once more applied against the Order of the Sub-Court to the Madras High Court, who set aside the Order and directed the Court of Wards to bear the costs of the appeal. As the estate is not at present in the latter's possession, the question arises as to where the funds are to come from to pay the costs awarded. The Madras Government will doubtless have eventually to rescue the Court of Wards from the awkward position in which they have placed themselves; but they are themselves to blame for the predicament.

THE "PRINZ HEINRICH" IN A TYPHOON.

A SEVERE DAY IN THE CHINA SEAS.

THE Prinz Heinrich, which left Colombo on 12th August for Europe, had a very rough time, just after leaving Hongkong, as she was met by a typhoon, and had to encounter it at its greatest strength. When she left Hongkong on the 17th instant (Wednesday) the typhoon-ball was hoisted, but the Captain thought he would be able to steer clear of the centre of the typhoon; so he put to sea. After passing the Gap rock, however, he found that he was right in the track of the typhoon, and the ship was hove to. The storm lasted ten hours, during which the ship's decks were constantly washed by waves from stem to stern, while the saloons and engine-rooms were devastated, the fires being put out in the latter. In the course of the gale a steward was hurt by a lamp falling, and the wife of Captain-General Augustin was thrown violently to the deck and got one arm broken. On the next day (Thursday), the Captain of the Prinz Heinrich found that he had drifted very nearly back to Hongkong, and at first he thought of returning to that harbour, but he found that his vessel was very little damaged and so abandoned that intention, and went on to Singapore. From that port here he got lovely weather, and the ship did a quick journey.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total —	1,23,456	2,57,796	5,791	3,87,043
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	4,51,008
Decrease				Rs. 63,965

P.-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	...	2,050
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,550	1,100	..	2,650
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	377	110	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	...	28
Total to correspondding date do.	1,539	672	6	2,208
Increase for the week ..... Rs. 111				
Do to date ..... „ 442				

THE RESTORATION OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

THE following detailed account of Professor Gajjar's work in connection with the cleaning of the Queen's statue is obtained from the Professor himself by our representative.—

In February last an announcement for the replacement of the head appeared and the idea was condemned on all sides. This was brought to my notice by my friend, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, whereupon I wrote a letter to the Municipal Executive Engineer to give me an opportunity of making a trial to remove the stains. The Municipal Engineer, Mr. Murzban, had given up all hopes about the removal of the stains, and his account of the past trials discouraged me a little. I still wished to satisfy myself by making my own trial, that nothing save the replacement of the head could renovate the august statue. I was allowed an opportunity of experimenting on a specified spot. Guided by the opinion of the previous experimenters that the stains were of coal tar alone, I applied the different solvents that dissolve naphthaline and anthracine, the two chief fixed ingredients of coal tar, but I met with little success. Amongst the substances used were absolute alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, light petroleum, benzine, tolvine and xyline. These were used cold and also boiling in jet form. Tolvi ne used boiling had the greatest solvent power, and the stains became much paler under its treatment, but not entirely removed. Acetic acid is also one of the solvents for coal tar ingredients, but it was not used by me for fear of corroding the marble. But the antrydrous form of that acid, known as glacial acetic acid, has no deleterous action on marble, and produces no effervescence due to the decomposition of calcium carbonate and escape of carbonic acid gas as the other acids do. This acid has no acid reaction to litmus paper as long as it is free from water. This acid I used with remarkable success, and I could see that under its treatment the surface grains of marble were becoming white. Even this did not completely remove the stains, and I had to use other agents, some of which, instead of doing good, did considerable harm by deepening the shade of the stains. As, for instance, when I used aniline oil, which is also an excellent solvent for coal tar ingredients, the spot experimented upon was dyed with permanent aniline black owing to oxidation. I could, however, discharge this black by the usual discharging processes used in calico printing. I may point out that I have made a special study of coal tar chemistry, and have published a practical treatise on coal tar colours. My own experience of bleaching and dyeing proved of great assistance in this work. After failing with aniline oil and such other agents, I resorted to chlorine, the bleaching agent "par excellence," and used it in different forms. In connection with the plague I have made a thorough study of disinfection, where chlorine plays the most prominent part, and I have made several convenient preparations of it. I might say that bleaching and disinfecting always go hand in hand, as both are oxidising processes. The chlorine was used in the gaseous and liquid forms, as chloronitious gas, euchlorine, hypochlorites, iodine trichloride, and I found the results satisfactory. The spot became marble white and, I then experimented on other spots to ascertain the depth to which the stains penetrated. The spots taken in my first experiments were not found stained to any great depth, and my own estimate was that they must have penetrated at the most one-eighth of an inch. After making myself sure of my process, I invited Mr. Murzban and my friend, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, to witness the process. A long stain on the left side of the neck was pointed out to me for removal, and I removed it entirely in about three hours by applying glacial acetic and chlorine solution in succession. Mr. Murzban, who had many misgivings in the beginning, was thoroughly satisfied and asked my terms. I submitted my terms at once, and the matter was referred to Government for sanction. I got final orders for commencing the work in June, and ever since then I have been engaged in the work. My calculation was to finish the work within a fortnight or a month, but as the stains turned out to be much deeper than what I thought, I had to encounter many difficulties and devise new methods. The marble of the statue is the best that I ever saw and is very porous. The marble of Sir Richard Temple's and other statues is not so very porous, and so any staining mixture poured on them cannot penetrate very deep. The P. W. D. succeeded in cleansing it by corroding the upper stained surface with hydrochloric acid. Still there are stains visible to the naked eye, which are only perceptible by touching with the fingers. The marble of the statue is of a very porous character. Accused Noe, 1 and 2 were indeed named by complainant and his witnesses—(I do not think this is accurate; he says he knew them before, but not that he saw them at the dacoity)—and they appear also to have been absent from the village on the night of the dacoity. This evidence of identification was, however, very unsatisfactory, and was, therefore, discredited by the Sessions Judge, and the fact of absence by itself is not by any means justify their convictions on the sole ground that they were implicated by the confessions of accused No. 3. The remaining accused 5 to 15 have been convicted chiefly on the evidence of three witnesses, Parsia, Sangappa, and Nagappa, who stated that some of these accused were among those who invited them to join the dacoity on different occasions. The confession of accused No. 3, however, does not mention their names; and as they refussed to join, it is clear that their evidence, even if believed, would not suffice to prove that they took part in the dacoity. The same remark holds good of the two witnesses Mudia and Hussein, who profess to have seen accused Nos. 8, 6, 7, 15, 3, 4, 5, 12, and 10, on the way from Hebli go in a cart to Hatikeri some days before the dacoity. Altogether this evidence is too vague to corroborate the statement made in accused No. 3's confession about them. We must accordingly dismiss the appeal of prisoners Nos. 3 and 4, and reverse the sentences and convictions of the other accused and order their discharge,

A GOOD FISHING STORY.

THIS is the "Morning Post's" prize fishing story. It was a good thing our contemporary told its competitors that the story need not be true. Captain W. B. James, Delhi, writes:—

Fishing many years ago on one of the Norway rivers a curious and exciting adventure, which very nearly put an end to a brilliant career, befell me.

After having had excellent sport all morning I rose and foul-hooked a very large salmon, which, after various manœuvres and attempts to escape, made off down stream at the rate of an express train.

The line was soon exhausted, the rod was bending double, and my arms were numbed. Nothing would stop this leviathan. My boatman became paralyzed at the approaching sound of the rapids ahead! What was to be done?

I was very loth to lose this grand fish as well as my rod and tackle.

At that moment my foot hit against my other rod, which was lying in the stern of the boat. Instantly a thought struck me, and I acted on it.

Fixing the butt of the first rod under one of the thwarts I took up the second rod and, shaking out the line, made several casts on either side of the boat—but without success.

At last, when I was on the point of throwing the stout rod which had stood this awful strain so long and so well into the river after the wretched fish, which was now within a few distance of the rapids, I saw a mighty swirl, and my second rod was almost jerked from my hand.

Now the crisis had been reached, and the sequel was a matter of chance. What was my joy when this second fish, bigger by far than the first, made all haste "up stream!"

Then came the tug of war!

Gradually the second fish asserted himself, and the boatman, rousing him-elf from his fright, plied the oars with a will. To make a long story short, the second monster soon dragged us out of danger, and I was enabled to land both these mighty fish.

The first was eaten as a reward for his villainy, and the second was preserved and set up to be an everlasting memorial of the adventure.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

IMPERATRIX VS. SATTA BIN BASSAPPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in May last, committed the accused of dacoity and sentenced them each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Branson with Mr. R. B. Kirloskar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

From the evidence for the prosecution, it appears that on the night of the 24th of December last Fakirapa and the members of his family were sleeping in their house and an old servant Hanmapa was sleeping on the treasure chest. One Bhagowa was roused by the barking of a dog and he heard the voice of men outside. She roused the inmates of the house, who broke a hole in an adjoining house into which they all made their escape. The inmates, however, feared that the dacoits might attack Jakradi's house as he was a rich man, and consequently they made a hole in that house, and from it they escaped into Hanmapa's house. Presently the village was roused, and the dacoits, after firing a pistol to delay their pursuers, ran away, and they got out of the village without anyone identifying them. The Sessions Judge, differing with the assessors, found the charge of dacoity proved against all the accused, and sentenced them to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking the dacoity in Dharwar had risen to such a pitch that he could not let off any of the accused with short sentences.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, said: The Sessions Judge allows that it is clear that the dacoits got out of the village without anybody identifying them, but he has convicted the fifteen accused persons on the confession of Fakira, accused No. 3, on the finding of some articles in the house of Dand (accused No. 4) and on the evidence of Parshia Sangapa, Mudia Nagapa, and Hussein Imam Sahib. He summarises the evidence thus:—"Mudia's evidence is that he saw a number of the accused together just before the dacoity under circumstances that he considered suspicious. Parshia Sangapa and Nagapa depose that they were asked to join in this dacoity at different places and by different accused, and they refused. Hussein Imam Sahib saw a number of the dacoits waiting outside Hallikeri on the night of the dacoity." The view of the evidence thus taken by the Sessions Judge is far too general and does not in any way particularize the case against the accused other than Nos. 3 and 4. As regards three and four we think that the case is proved, against three by his confession, against four by the possession of property proved to have been stolen. As regards the other accused, however, we are unable to say that there is any evidence against them worthy of the name of such. Parshia Sangapa, and Nagapa are, in our opinion, absolutely unreliable. The fact, moreover, that a man had asked another to join in a dacoity does not prove conclusively that he afterwards committed that dacoity. The accused persons) implicated by them directly are Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 10 only. Mudia says that he saw a cart which eight or ten person in it going towards Sulla, amongst the men in the cart he recognised accused Nos. 8 and 10. He saw behind the cart accused Nos. 6, 7, and 15, and further behind still accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 12. The evidence is deprived of all value by its vagueness as to the date on which the event occurred. Hussein says he saw accused Nos. 8, and 11 with Fakirsheb and Hoolapa and four or five other persons whom he did not know on the road to Areniger. This does not prove the guilt of these accused persons any more than it does the guilt of Fakirsahib and Hoolapa. We dismiss the appeals of Fadapa and Dand and acquit Nos. 3 and 4. We reverse the convictions of all the other accused persons, acquit them of the offence charged, and order their release.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering the judgment, said:—Out of the fifteen prisoners who were convicted by the Sessions Judge, there can be no doubt that prisoner No. 3's confession was very properly believed against him even though he subsequently retracted the same. He made this full confession on the 15th February before the Second Class Magistrate a few days after his arrest, and stuck to it three days later when the charge was framed. As regards accused No. 4 also, the fact that the clothes were found with him, and that these clothes were properly identified by complainant and his witnesses, afford sufficient corroboration to the statement made by accused No. 3 implicating him in the dacoity. About the remaining thirteen prisoners there is no such corroboration, and the evidence is very unsatisfactory and doubtful character. Accused Noe, 1 and 2 were indeed named by complainant and his witnesses—(I do not think this is accurate; he says he knew them before, but not that he saw them at the dacoity)—and they appear also to have been absent from the village on the night of the dacoity. This evidence of identification was, however, very unsatisfactory, and was, therefore, discredited by the Sessions Judge, and the fact of absence by itself is not by any means justify their convictions on the sole ground that they were implicated by the confessions of accused No. 3. The remaining accused 5 to 15 have been convicted chiefly on the evidence of three witnesses, Parsia, Sangappa, and Nagappa, who stated that some of these accused were among those who invited them to join the dacoity on different occasions. The confession of accused No. 3, however, does not mention their names; and as they refussed to join, it is clear that their evidence, even if believed, would not suffice to prove that they took part in the dacoity. The same remark holds good of the two witnesses Mudia and Hussein, who profess to have seen accused Nos. 8, 6, 7, 15, 3, 4, 5, 12, and 10, on the way from Hebli go in a cart to Hatikeri some days before the dacoity. Altogether this evidence is too vague to corroborate the statement made in accused No. 3's confession about them. We must accordingly dismiss the appeal of prisoners Nos. 3 and 4, and reverse the sentences and convictions of the other accused and order their discharge,

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF REBELS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Wuchow writing on August 16, says:—People say that Li Lap Ting, the rebel chief, is at Tai Kwai Shan, a place about 70 li from Wat Lam Chau. That 200 rebels entered Tai Wong Kong and were defeated there by General Ma, forty being made prisoners and one hundred slain. That the gentry of the districts of Pak Lau, Yung Un, and Luk Te'un are daily capturing and sending in to their respective magistrates between ten and twenty rebels for execution. That the rebels, many of whom are rebels by compulsion, and not by their own choice, have been estimated at one hundred and twenty-eight thousand by the Mandarins. That the Ch'ong Ng District Magistrate (District Magistrate of Wuchow) is at San Tei Hu near Yung Un inspecting the trainbands and that acting upon information received from the gentry as to the whereabouts of the rebels, he has razed several of their villages. That corpses were seen floating past Wuchow to-day. The French gunboat Lion arrived yesterday.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PLAGUE PREVENTIONS.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to Government, General Department (Plague), dated Bombay, 29th August:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to lay before you their views on the subject of the measures to be adopted in the event of a serious outbreak of plague recurring in Bombay. For some weeks past it has been apparent from the health returns that the attacks of and mortality from plague have been steadily on the increase. Allowances being made for the concealment which was practised under the conditions prevalent at this time last year, the actual mortality is probably no greater than it was then: still, the increase is so persistent, and coming at a period which the experience of the past two years indicates to be that at which the epidemic tends to develop, there can be little doubt that strong probability exists of a recrudescence of the plague as the cold weather approaches. A general belief prevails and it is to be hoped, that it may be on a much less severe scale than was witnessed last year: still, there is every likelihood of its being of sufficient magnitude to render preventive measures necessary and requisite.

WHAT THESE PREVENTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE

is somewhat difficult to decide. It is true that we have had the experience of two consecutive years during which the plague mortality has reached regrettably high figures, but the results derived from the two separate periods during which the disease was most prevalent have been almost entirely negative and have tended more to show the inadequacy and uselessness of certain measures then to demonstrate the absolute efficacy of others. For purposes of information and guidance it is unfortunate that the experience of the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 had not been under identically similar conditions. The preventive measures adopted last year were to a great extent different in character to those adopted during the first year in which the visitation of plague occurred, and the results obtained cannot therefore be accepted as definite guides to an approximately perfect set of rules and regulations. In September 1897 the persistent increase in plague mortality induced the Government to propose the institution of quarantine on all immigrants into Bombay, and their proposals were submitted to the Chamber. After very careful consideration the then Committee came to the conclusion, which they submitted to Government, that they could not support quarantine, for the reason that they did not consider it could be rendered sufficiently effective to absolutely prevent the importation of disease, and that the consequences of this adoption would be seriously adverse to trade. The position assumed by the Chamber induced Government to suspend action for some time, but in November 1897 they again addressed the Chamber producing what appeared to be very strong evidence that plague was being imported from Poona and other places where the disease was most virulent, and the Committee, although still adhering to their previous opinion, felt that further opposition on their part might be misconstrued, and rather than allow Government and the public to think that they permitted their own interests to interfere with the adoption of measures which would be for the benefit of the general community, gave in their adhesion to the proposals of Government. For some months, as we are all aware, an attempt was made to institute rigid quarantine against all arrivals into Bombay, but there can be little doubt that the original views of the Chamber were amply justified by experience, and while the quarantine measures were of exceedingly doubtful efficacy in preventing the importation of the disease, they exercised a most ruinous effect on trade by preventing merchants and traders from coming into the City and generally obstructing free communication with the interior.

THESE ADVERSE RESULTS

were of course due not only to the inward quarantine of Bombay alone, but also to the camps of observation and segregation on the lines of railway, such as at Anand, Kalyan, and elsewhere. In the opinion of my Committee no measure has been more inimical to trade or caused more hardship to the public generally than the imposition of land quarantine, and no form of land quarantine is more harassing or obnoxious than the detention in quarantine camps of all travellers by railway passing certain points. It has been suggested that one compensating advantage to trade arising from the difficulties thrown in the way of persons emigrating from Bombay may have been that they tended to restrict the exodus from the City of the labouring classes such as mill-hands and dock labourers. Though the inconvenience of quarantine is borne more lightly by the better classes, it has no doubt operated to some extent in the direction suggested, but my Committee do not consider that this should be used as an argument in favour of restrictions on railway travelling. Familiarity with the disease has no doubt lessened the fear of the plague itself, and there is reason to hope that, even in the absence of any restrictions on travelling, a recrudescence of the plague would not now cause so serious an exodus as to dislocate the labour market especially if the preventive measures in the City can be so remodelled as to relieve the people of the very serious alarm which the measures in force no doubt occasioned during the epidemic of 1897-98. Moreover, even if land quarantine might, from a purely trade point of view, be of some benefit in arresting an exodus of labour, it is questionable whether it could be justified on these grounds and in any case the possible advantage of hampering the movements of the labouring classes is far out-balanced by the disastrous effect on trade of interference with free intercourse between the trading classes. My Committee would therefore advocate the

REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS

on people leaving the City, except the continuance of a thorough medical inspection at such points as may be decided upon. No measure either of medical inspection or of quarantine is likely to be absolutely effective in preventing the spread of the disease, but medical inspection, while it does not entail any serious hardship on those who have to undergo it, would probably be beneficial both as leading to the detection of cases and in a still greater degree in preventing the sick from travelling. It is not suggested that any class should be free from examination, but there is no doubt that the disease is to a great extent confined to the poorer and less nourished classes of population, and this points to the advisability, of a more close inspection of the 3rd class than of the 1st and 2nd class passengers. With regard to immigrants into Bombay, the measures to be adopted must, of necessity depend, to a great

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CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 15th ult.
We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.
Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

UNDER Saturday evening's date we reported the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, and now append the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	12,83,395
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	2,73,400
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	25,08,419
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	48,219
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,,	11,974
Loans	Dec.	,,	15,27,261
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	24,359
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	2,432
Cash	Dec.	,,	24,83,207

Against the increase in the week previous in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of 11 1-4 lakhs, at 208 3-4 lakhs there was a diminution last week of 24 3-4 lakhs, at 184 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to 12 3-4 lakhs, and at the Branches to the extent of 2 3-4 lakhs. Private Deposits were 25 lakhs less ; Government Securities, 1-2 lakh ; and Loans, 15 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—A small business has transpired to-day in this staple, in a quiet market, and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy. Exporters bought 500 bales Broach at Rs. 143 to Rs. 144 1-2 per candy, and 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 131. The Mills purchased 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 128 ; 100 Kadi Ginned, at Rs. 129 ; 200 Akola, at Rs. 128 1-2 ; 150 Dhollera, at Rs. 120 1-2 ; and 100 Jawgined, at Rs. 137.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning advised a rainfall since last Thursday of 4·36 cents at Barsi, 1·46 cents at Bellary, 1·20 cents at Sholapur, and 30 cents at Hubli. At Barsi the weather continued cloudy, and the rain was general over the district ; at Bhawnagar there was still drought, and anxiety on account of the absence of rain. The weather at Broach was bright and without any sign of rain, and at Viramgaum, as at Wadhwan, it was cloudy but there was no rain. The cotton plants at Jalgaon were in flower ; at Bellary and Wadhwan the food grains were suffering from want of rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Save in "Poppyseed" for which there continues to be a fair demand, there has been very little doing, and rates are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	539	bales.
Wheat	1,013	cwts.
Linseed	4,372	,,
Rapeseed	5,933	,,
Poppyseed	1,455	,,
Castorseed	1,458	,,
Rice	37,987	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged and without any business of importance reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale all round ; the enquiry for Bank Paper was meagre, and no Merchants' Bills to speak of were offering, the market closing as follows :—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
Francs	1/9 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 94 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 3-16 for the next Settlement, and 85 to 85 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quiet. China and Currimbhoy Mills have declined Rs. 15 each, and Manockjee Petit Rs 5. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,195 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th September, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 27. Rs.	Sept. 3 Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,34,887	45,50,492
Do. do. at Branches	29,11,014	26,37,634
Other Deposits	312,85,225	237,76,807
Post Bills	5,549	5,339
Credits, undrawn	21,71,301	23,12,435
Rs.	596,11,977	556,82,717
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,01,519	103,53,229
Other authorised Securities	35,84,552	35,70,676
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	57,68,784	58,88,230
Loans do. do.	1,33,22,211	117,94,950
Bills Discounted and purchased	51,38,384	51,62,747
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,114	21,093
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	76,218	73,795
Cash	208,85,881	181,04,674
Rs.	596,11,997	556,82 717

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
For Judgment.

61-97—Captain and V—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchander Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and S and in person
340-97—In person a puisne—Mohomed Ismail alias Abba bin Bhawa Saheb Bhisley vs Khoja Vishram Allana—Hiralal M and M
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abul C Kazeni vs Aga Gulam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool H Lawree and others—Payne G and S
438-97—Mansukhlal D and J Sherichand Jotha and others vs Balcrishna Ramchandra and others Khanderao and S
13-93—Nanu and H—Dalabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundoolall Dusukh—Payne G and S
537-96—Jehangir and S—Nenbai vs Damjee Rawjee—Wadia and G
189-96—Matubal and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G, and Chitnis M and M
354-97—Baiishanker and K—Devcaran Kaya and others vs Rawjee Manjee and another—Payne G and S, and Crawford B and Co
112-98—Pestonjee R and K—Raghunath Makundas vs The Narsingjee Manufacturing Co—Nanu and H

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
208-94—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co
Testamentary Suits.
13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Esa—Framjee M and M
2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sack'atwalla
22-97—Matubal and J—Bhowanishanker Guttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S
Postponed Long Causes.
273-97—Captain and V Sitaram Sawba and others vs the Hindustan S and W Mills Co Dikshit and D.
600-97—Anshir H and D Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pacdiwala vs the Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and others—Craigie L and O, B M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRARJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.
339-98—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chunilal Lalloobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co. Part heard
Postponed Long Causes
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongrza—Jehangir and S.
574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lakhama and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.
320-96—Payne G and S—Jomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.
150-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Damodas Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhaishanker and K
Defended New Long Cause.
203-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanday—Captain and V
For hearing exceptions to the Commissioner's report.
407-96—Dikshit and D—Rattonsi Bhowan vs Valja Jivraz and others—Bhaishanker and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
251-96—Pestonjee R and K—Bhugwandas Hurnarayen and others vs Rompersad Goordandas—Wadia and G
281-98—Chitnis M and M—Ramchandrappa Gurushidappa vs Kalsangowda Miligiriggowda Captain and V
294-94—Hiralal M and M—Shivram Harmutrai vs Hirachand and another—Tyabjee and Co
308-98—Wadia and G—Jhira) Hardayamul and others vs Raghunathrai Lutchiram and another
317-98—Wadia and G—Kishorilal Mehtabrai vs Devichand Muradmul and others
318-93—Widia and G—Kishorilal Mehtabrai vs Mohabsing Rogirilal and others
319-28—Hiralal M and M—Noor Mahomed Ibrahim vs Dawoodkhan Sahebkhan Deshmukh
320-93—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and another—Maganlal and K
326-93—Hiralal M and M—Soonderdas Pitamber vs Umersey Ludha and others—Madhowjee V
336-98—Wadia and G—Rao Saheb Sunderlal Deokinan vs Chutalal Jivaharilal and others
338-98—Hiralal M and M—Bhoja Jetha and others vs Pragjee Vallabdas
371-98—Crawford B and Co—Raghowjee Nagsey vs Poonja Cokerda
373-98—Maganlal and R—Ramdas Manockbai and others vs Merwanjee Framjee Ghadially—Payne G and S
For Investigation of Pauperism.
40-98—In person—Ghoromull Tukamull vs Dugdooram Kessonsett
33-93—In person—Sayajee Peerajee and another vs Maistree Jamsjee Ruttonjee and another—Smetham B and N
41-98—In person—Sawribai vs Chundreo Dhondoo
42-98—In person—Dwarka Ramdin vs Wasudeva Ramchandra
35-98—In person—Cursetbai vs Ardesir Pestonjee and others
Defended New Causes.
203-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Khatkushroo Bezonjee Choksey—K D Shroff
220-98—Captain and V—Gomabai vs Ghelabhai Samuldas and others—Smetham B and N
223-93—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abaulally and another vs Ebrahimjee Rahamerji Khambhai—Payne G and S
224-98—Payne G and S—Jasardhan Ramsed vs Dubookhee Bahmcokundoo—Smetham B and N
230-98—Smetham B and N—Vijbai Widow vs Dewkabai—Maganlal and R
256-93—Shamrao P—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagar and another—Wadia and G.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FLORENCE—August 31, at Bankipur, the wife of James Florence, Bank of Bengal, of a son.
GARVIE—August 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon Captain J Garvie, I M S, of a son.
HINDLEY—August 29, at Race View, Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major H Hendley, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—August 28, at Hathikhira Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of P Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HASLETT—CORBETT—August 24, at Naini Tal, by the Rev Dr J L Humphrey, William Gilbert Fortescue, eldest son of William Haslett, Esq., District Superintendent, Police, Punjab retired, to Edith, daughter of the late Christopher Corbett, Esq., Postal Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.

TWELVE months ago the Bombay Chamber of Commerce opposed the institution of quarantine against persons arriving in Bombay, and thereby delayed the introduction of that measure until November, when they withdrew their opposition in deference to what Government regarded as the necessities of the situation. This year the Chamber is taking a much more decisive attitude against any measures calculated to restrict the free movement of traders and merchants between Bombay and the mofussil. In the letter which has been addressed to Government on the subject, it is contended that the original views of the Chamber in regard to quarantine have been amply justified by experience, and that while the quarantine measures were of exceedingly doubtful efficacy in preventing the importation of the disease, they exercised a most ruinous effect on trade by preventing merchants and traders from coming into the city and generally by obstructing free communication with the interior. It ought not be forgotten, however, that quarantine of arrivals scarcely received a fair trial, since it was commenced long after the mischief which it was intended to prevent had been occasioned. The statistics show that out of a total of 479 plague cases in the four months, July to October, 1897, no less than 73 were imported. This year importations have been fewer, presumably because the places at present most infected are further from Bombay than those which were suffering twelve months ago, and do not supply her with any but a very small proportion of her labouring population. However, the disease is now reasserting itself in all parts of the Presidency. The Committee of the Chamber very truly observe that the adverse results of the measures taken last year upon the trade of the city were even more largely due to outward than to inward quarantine. They hold that the possible advantages of outward detention by hampering the movements of the labouring classes and thereby preventing industrial dislocation, are far outbalanced by the disastrous effect on trade of interference with free intercourse between the trading classes. They, therefore, advocate the removal of all restrictions on people leaving the city, with the exception of thorough medical inspection. In other words, they recommend that both in regard to the influx and exodus of passengers only infected or suspicious persons should be segregated or detained. They make an exception, however, in the case of vagrants, as distinguished from the labouring classes, and suggest that measures should be taken to check their influx. It is not likely, however, that so many indigent people will find their way to Bombay as was the case last year, when famine and dear food in the mofussil led them to come here in large numbers. With plague still in possession here vagrants are likely to give other places the preference. But that is no reason why special precautions should not be taken to protect the health of the city against the arrival of indigent persons, whose ill-nourished condition renders them more susceptible to plague than is the case with men earning a livlihood.

Another suggestion raised by the Chamber well worthy of careful consideration is that, for purposes of medical inspection, the island of Salsette should be regarded as within the area of Bombay, thereby enabling those who wish to live in the suburbs outside the town and island and to travel to and fro without harassment. The belief is expressed that if this concession is granted and arrangements are made for adequate police protection and for a good water supply at suitable places, many natives of the "better" class would reside in Salsette and continue to attend their business in Bombay. This is, no doubt, a right view of the matter : experience shows it is absolutely hopeless to expect the labouring classes to live outside the town and island, but well-to-do people will readily do so if the inconvenience of a daily medical inspection is obviated ; otherwise many of them are likely, should plague increase to go up-country, which would mean great loss of trade to the city. Government will probably have but little difficulty in accepting minor suggestions of this kind. But the larger question of entire discontinuance of land quarantine, not only in Bombay but in mofussil towns as well raises very serious issues. It is to be feared that the towns which by the adoption, as they believe, of quarantine against infected areas have more or less kept the plague at bay, would very strongly resent a general abandonment of the restrictions they have enforced. Feeling on this point has been so strong that the plague passes granted in Bombay have been constantly disregarded and there would certainly be a great outcry if mofussil places were prohibited from protecting themselves in this way. On the other hand, there is no doubt that very serious loss of trade was caused last year by the unnecessarily severe restrictions that were placed on locomotion last cold weather. As Sir Charles Ollivant remarked last month at Poona : "Events have taught us that there will be little benefit to the trade of Bombay in keeping open the door of foreign ports, if, on the other hand, our anti-plague measures are driving away from Bombay the capitalists, agents and middlemen, without whom business cannot be carried on and who, to carry on that business, must not be fettered in going to and fro between Bombay and their up-country constituents." In view of this official pronouncement we may expect that Government will endeavour, as far as possible, consistently with the absolute necessity of leaving no stone unturned to eradicate the plague, to meet the views of the Chamber in this important matter. Possibly an extension of the surveillance system to all healthy arrivals will be tried. But such modifications of last year's restrictions as may be decided on should be announced without delay, for otherwise a considerable exodus of traders, who are nervously apprehensive on the subject may take place before the orders of Government on the subject are made public.

FIVE years ago Sir Thomas Hudson, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces, was killed by a fall from his horse ; two years since his successor, Sir Charles Nairne, very narrowly escaped a similar fatal result of a like accident, and now Lieutenant-General Duncan, the officiating Commander of the Bombay Forces, has been suddenly removed by the hand of death from the office he would have handed over to Sir Robert Lowe at the end of the present month if his life had been spared. It is not without melancholy interest that his friends will now recall the fact that the state of General Duncan's health stood in the way of his promotion to a Major-Generalship for several years while he was on staff duty at the War Office. A medical board declared that he had heart disease, an opinion which he himself never shared, and which he met by obtaining certificates from eminent physicians to a contrary effect. He went before another medical board, where his hopes of promotion would probably have again been shattered but for the intervention of the Duke of Cambridge, who always entertained for him a warm regard, based on constant personal contact with him at the War Office for several years. The opinion of the first medical board has been so far justified that failure of the heart's action supervened upon his serious illness, and was the immediate cause of his death. General Duncan may be said to have belonged to the old school of conscientious officers, who put duty, even in the smallest matters, before personal inclination, and he enjoyed the truest form of popularity—that which is induced by admiration of a man's sterling qualities and respect for his character. In official life he was scrupulously just, never allowing the claims of private friendship to over-ride those of merit. Although he did not play himself, he was a great supporter of all forms of sport. Born in 1839, and appointed Ensign in the 1st Madras European Fusiliers (102nd Regiment) in 1856, he was one of the youngest men brought under the inspiring influence of Havelock, in the troublous days which almost immediately succeeded his arrival in this country. He was in the force which, under the command of Lord Clyde, relieved the gallant defenders of Lucknow in the hour of their direst extremity, and he took part in the subsequent operations in Oude. The engagements in which he participated included the action of Soorajpore, defence of the Alumbagh and Shah Najiff, the passage of the Coomtee at Sultanpore, and the action at Shahpore. He received a medal and two clasps and a year's service for his share in the capture of Lucknow. For the next few years he was on regimental duty as Adjutant of the 102nd Foot, in various parts of the British Empire, being promoted to a Captaincy in 1868, to his Majority in 1877, and to a substantive Colonelcy in 1877. For the reasons already stated he was not promoted to the rank of a General Officer until 1893. He passed through the Staff College in 1873, and was selected for the post of Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General on the base and lines of communication of the British Bechuanaland Expedition in 1884-85. After the conclusion of that expedition, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin, and was subsequently made the Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Ireland, also holding the post of Deputy Adjutant-General for a few months. He remained in Dublin until 1892, when he was selected for the post of Assistant Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guards. After eighteen months' service in that capacity he became Deputy Adjutant General at the War Office, which post he held until March 1896 when he came out to India to take command of the Poona District in succession to General John Gatacre. He officiated for Sir Charles Nairne for a few months when the latter took sick leave, consequent on his accident, and has again been officiating in command of the Bombay Forces since Sir Charles proceeded to Simla in March last to act as Commander-in-Chief in India pending Sir William Lockhart's assumption of that exalted position. General Duncan's almost sudden death—for the illness which confined him to his bed last Wednesday only became critical on Saturday—will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, whether as an official superior, as a comrade, or as a friend, and great sympathy will be extended to his wife, who is now in England, and to his grown up family, six in number. His demise leaves vacant the acting command of the Bombay Forces, which will probably be filled, pending the arrival of Sir Robert Lowe three or four weeks hence, by General Westmacott, who is now commanding at Mhow.

THE Kaiser has shown many signs of late of a desire to eradicate the unfavourable impression created in England by the unfortunate telegram which he sent to President Kruger respecting the Jameson Raid. After the battle of the Atbara the German Emperor telegraphed his congratulations to the Sirdar, and now after the victory of Omdurman he has harranged a camp of troops near the Waterloo Column in Hanover on the further success of British arms over the forces of the Khalifa. His Majesty called for three cheers for Queen Victoria, and reminded the troops of the comradeship of the Prussians with the Duke of Wellington's forces at the battle of Waterloo. All this is very gratifying, but it will not remove the scepticism of careful observers of European politics as to the allegation of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the suggestions made by Mr. Chamberlain in his Birmingham speech of May 13th last, have been followed up by an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany. As we showed yesterday such an alliance would mean a reversal of the policy Germany has pursued in the Far East since the close of the Chino-Japanese war. It must not be overlooked that it was exclusively with the question of China's future that the Colonial Secretary was dealing when he said : "Now what does history show ? That unless we are allied to some great military power as we were in the Crimean war, when we had France and Turkey as our allies, we cannot seriously injure Russia although it may also be true that she cannot seriously injure us. If that is the case, it is a case which deserves the serious consideration of the people of this country." The right hon. gentleman went on to say that it was not a question of a single Chinese Province, but it was a question of the whole fate of the Chinese Empire ; and added that "No more vital question has ever been presented for the decision of a Government and the decision of a nation." This declaration was generally looked upon at the time as an unauthorised bid for an alliance with Germany. Four months have since elapsed but there have been no signs of a change in the attitude of the Berlin Government respecting China. The Kaiser's somewhat effusive congratulations on our successes in the Soudan are quite compatible with the maintenance of Germany's recent policy in the Far East. But they may be regarded as strengthening the views advanced in these columns yesterday as to the continuance of German support of British action in Egypt and on the Nile.

ACCORDING to a Melbourne paper, Australia is just now greatly interested in the prospects of a new American and Australian line of steam-ships which are now travelling to and from New York about every third week. Judging by the liberal support which the representatives of the line in the various colonies are receiving, our contemporary thinks the service may now be regarded as a permanent institution in commercial circles. This deduction is, as a matter of fact, made absolute by the owners offering to agree to continuation of the service for a period of years. Generally it is anticipated that the inauguration of the service will tend to equalise supply and demand in the Australian freight market, especially as there is every prospect of largely increased production in cereals and other staple products. Already the American and Australian line has lent an impetus to trade with the United States, and as time goes on it is hoped the colonies will be brought into reciprocal relation with those large and valuable markets, eventuating in a supply direct of a class of goods which have hitherto been carried via London at high cost. Indeed, it is felt that the establishment of such a powerful combination cannot do other, in the course of a few years, than place America and Australia in as close communication as is at present enjoyed with the United Kingdom. It does not necessarily follow that America will destroy British trade with her own colonies, but it may, and in fostering the trade with America that danger should not be lost sight of.

IN reference to our remarks on the "good example" of Government in determining that in future the statutory obligations devolving upon them in reference to the authorization of institutions affiliated to the University shall be carried out, we are informed that the Syndicate before receiving any communication from Government on the subject had considered the advissability of amending the present rules for recognition of institutions. It may be pointed out, however, that the intention of Government to exercise the duty imposed on it by the Act of Incorporation was made known in these columns some time before the University authorities received official intimation to that effect.

GOOD rain has at last fallen over the whole of Madras and the Deccan. Raichur reports 4 3-4 inches on Sunday ; Secunderabad 1-2 an inch ; Kurnool and Bellary over 2 inches. Rajputana also had good rain in the past week with showers over the Punjab. The outlook consequently has become brighter.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Indian Polo Association have every intention of taking up the question of the height of ponies.

THE posting of Sir Richard Udny to the Commissionership of Peshawar, the *Pioneer* understands, is only temporary, pending his retirement.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th August 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 22,526 maunds with an increase of Rs. 15,605 in the earnings.

THE monsoon rainfall to date is now about normal in Upper India, excessive in the central parts of the country and Burma, and more or less in defect elsewhere.

AT its meeting, yesterday, the Municipal Corporation considered a notice from the Government Solicitor, asking the Corporation to give up possession of certain land opposite to the Town Hall, in default of which the Corporation were threatened with legal proceedings. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Corporation resolved to ask the Commissioner to obtain the advice of the Municipal Solicitors and take action accordingly in regard to any suit which might be filed against them.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI being the only candidate nominated up to last evening, to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation, caused by the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, who represented the Bhuleshwar ward, was declared duly elected, yesterday.

AT a meeting of the Parsee Justices of the Peace, held yesterday afternoon, at the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institute, and presided over by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, and Mr. Framroz Rustomji Joshee were elected delegates to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in the rooms of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Bumonji Jeejeebhoy and the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., respectively.

MAJOR DRANE, Political Officer at the Malakand, will arrive in Simla this week on short leave. The aspect of affairs in Bajour and the adjacent country is now quite peaceful.

COLONEL LEACH has made over charge of the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship, Army-Headquarters, to Colonel Peacock, and has proceeded to Rurki to re-assume command of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE children of Simla are first in the field with a wedding present for Lady Elizabeth Bruce. The present—a pretty jewelled necklace of native manufacture—was given to Lady Elizabeth at Barnes Court on Thursday.

THE Transport Committee, which meets in Simla to-morrow, will probably call witnesses as well as receive written communications from civil and military officers well acquainted with the transport question.

THE Royal Warrant granting military rank to the members of the Indian Medical Service, together with a despatch explaining the reason for not forming the service into a corps, should reach India by the Mail due in Bombay on Saturday week.

A NOTIFICANION has been issued forbidding the issue of railway tickets in plague-infected areas to persons intending to visit Tirumulai in North Arcot during the festival of Sri Venkatiswara Swami. The prohibition will be enforced from September 10th to 30th.

THE removal of cargo from the P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, which went ashore on Azalea Point, Perim, in March last, has been resumed. Ninety tons of lead have been recovered from the hold of the vessel.

IN spite of the fact that the Secretary of State's reply to the Government of India regarding the settlement in the Khyber was received a fortnight ago, no orders upon it have yet been issued.

THE engagement of Miss Madge Ibbetson, daughter of Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Mr. E. Maconochie, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is announced at Simla.

THE staff employed on the standard and metre gauge systems in India for the year ending the 31st of December, 1897, was 4,793 Europeans, 6,902 East Indians, and 284,800 natives, making a grand total of 296,495 for 20,139 miles of railway with 2,976 stations. Natives form the largest proportion of the entire body of servants, the European staff employed being comparatively small.

AT the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday the Insolvency Bill was passed, and the Arbitration Bill (the outcome of suggestions by the Cawnpore and other Chambers of Commerce) and the Burma Bill (which simplifies and consolidates the many Acts and Amending Acts in force in Upper Burma) were introduced. The Council adjourned till the 23rd September.

GENERAL SIR MAXWELL CLARKE, Commanding the Forces in Madras, left Ootacamund for Srinagar on August 22nd, and passed through Lahore on the 1st instant. He reaches Srinagar on September 9th, and will stay there for about six weeks, reaching Bombay in the latter end of October, whence he sails for England on November 1st.

THE new bridle-road to Naini Tal over the *debris* of the landslip above the Brewery is now open for traffic ; travellers proceed to the valley by crossing the dam of the newly-formed Dangarpur Lake, through the Hermitage grounds, and join the old bridle-road at the Dangarpur chowki. A sign of revival of traffic is the re-occupation of the banias shops near the tonga office by grain sellers.

IN connection with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, a survey is in progress for a line from Gondia to Jubbulpur with branches to Mandla on the east and to Seoni and Chindwara on the west, a length of about 220 miles. This survey is being carried out as for a 2-feet railway, but such parts of the railway as would require to be altered for a standard gauge line are to be noted, and the alternative route for a standard gauge line indicated.

IT appears pretty certain that a fortified post on Suffolk Hill within gunshot of Landi Kotal Sarai will be erected, whether it is decided to keep troops in the Khyber or not. The idea, we now learn, is to have a small fort with a number of outlying block-houses connected by a stout wall, the whole of the defences requiring only six companies to man them. An increase in the strength of the Khyber Rifles would suffice to furnish a small permanent garrison for this fort.

A MEETING was held at Bangalore a few days ago to form an Association for Cycle Racing in Bangalore and Southern India. The following is the draft of the basis of the association : "As it is extremely difficult for non-comissioned officers and others with small incomes in India to find the necessary funds for the purchase of racing bicycles and the necessaries to fit them to stand the heavy strain of racing, it is proposed to form an association to bring cycle racing within the means of such persons, and for the mutual and permanent benefit of all members, and to promote the sport of cycle racing."

A CONTEMPORARY's correspondent says : General Gatacre, in his eagerness to keep his brigade on the Nile "fit," has been inclined to take too much out of them. What the men think of their irrepressible chief may be understood from the nick-name, "General Backacher," by which he is known among them. His enthusiasm does sometimes run away with him ; as, for instance, in his letter to the admiring villagers. The "greatest battle of the century," said he. Could anything be more extravagant and absurd !

As now arranged, the divisions of the forthcoming Cavalry Camp will be as follows : Northern Division—A and C Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 2nd and 5th Bengal Lancers, 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners. Southern Division—H and I Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, 5th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 1st and 14th Bengal Lancers, 5th and 8th Bengal Cavalry, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners. The Northern Division concentrates at Umballa, and the Southern Division at Aligarh on the 30th December. They commence their operations towards Delhi on the 2nd January, joining hands at Delhi for three weeks' tactical instruction. It will be seen that the 14th Bengal Lancers from Allahabad have taken the place of the 7th Bengal Cavalry at Fyzabad, who will not attend the camp.

FRIDAY'S Calcutta tea sale was a fairly heavy one, some 21,000 packages being printed, of which about 500 did not arrive in time and some 1,000 were withdrawn, leaving about 19,500 that passed the hammer. Assams and Dooars comprised about half the offerings, other districts being also fairly represented. There were some useful invoices from Assam which sold fairly well, but the quality generally was of a medium description with a complete absence of fine teas ; the highest price realised being annas 14-9 for Rajabhatta broken Orange Pekoe. Buyers' advices from London continue unsatisfactory, and this, combined with the large proportion of poor liquoring teas in the sale, tended to depress the market, and prices were again easier all round ; Pekoe kinds particularly being out of favour. Recovery now seems to depend on the outturn, and as Indian manufacturing reports continue to indicate a smaller crop than was estimated, and Ceylon expects a shortage also owing to deficient rainfall, there should soon be a return to a healthier state of things. The present prices in many instances do not cover the cost of putting the teas on the market.

THE *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to issue a warrant declaring "with respect to all of the surviving children of the undernamed persons, all of whom either were formerly or are now Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—namely, Colin Blackburn, Lord Blackburn, deceased ; Edward Strathearn Gordon, Lord Gordon of Drumearn, deceased ; John David Fitzgerald Lord Fitzgerald, deceased ; William Watson, Lord Watson ; Edward Macnaghten, Lord Macnaghten ; Michael Morris, Lord Morris ; James Hannen, Lord Hannen deceased ; Charles Synge Christopher Bowen, Lord Bowen, deceased ; Charles Russell Lord Russell, of Killowen (now Lord Chief Justice of England) ; and Horace Davey, Lord Davey ; as also with respect to the children of any Lord of Appeal in Ordinary hereafter to be appointed and created a Lord of Parliament for life ; that such children shall have and enjoy on all occasions the style and title enjoy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

SPEECH BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

"REMEMBER WATERLOO."

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

At a Camp service held to-day at the foot of the Waterloo Column in Hanover the Emperor William, in the course of a speech, reminded the troops of the comradeship in arms with the British at the battle of Waterloo.

His Majesty referred to the victory of the British at Omdurman and called for three cheers for Queen Victoria.

THE ADVANCE IN THE SOUDAN.

THE SIRDAR AT KHARTOUM.

COLONEL RHODES WOUNDED.

DERVISHES MOWN DOWN BY THOUSANDS.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FIGHT FOR THE SOUDAN.

Colonel Rhodes was wounded in the battle of Omdurman.

The list of the wounded has not yet been issued.

The Dervishes charged repeatedly regardless of the withering fire, and were mown down by thousands.

The Khalifa's own banner was captured.

All accounts dwell upon the huge extent of Omdurman.

SEPT. 5.

The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered to the Sirdar, who is now encumbered with a mass of prisoners.

The stench at Omdurman is unbearable and it has been found impossible to remain there.

General Kitchener has visited Khartoum, where he was hailed with delight. The city is a complete ruin, but the position is superior to that of Omdurman.

The Hon. Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and the second war correspondent for the "Times" in the Egyptian Campaign, was killed in the action at Omdurman.

The "Times" anticipates that a Military Government will be established in the Soudan.

In the meanwhile the gunboats will explore the Upper Nile and join hands with Major Macdonald Expedition from Uganda.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., to-day.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

GREAT GATHERING OF AFRIDIS.

PROSPECTS OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

A great gathering of Afridis is reported at Tirah, where a jirga is generally held before leaving the highlands. The cause of its exceptional size this year is said to be owing to the quarrel between the Gar and Samil sections; but some unrest, apparently, also prevails in connection with the vexed question of the tribal allowance, which has not yet been settled.

A report has reached Kohat that an Afridi jirga was held in Maidan on the 31st August, at which Mulla Saiyed Acbar was present, and that it was decided that the outstanding rifles in the possession of the clan should not be surrendered until Government agreed to restore the tribal allowances, reduce the salt tax, and restore fugitive wives, and that, if necessary, hostilities would be resumed after the harvesting of crops. The same report says that secret emissaries have been sent by Saiyad Akbar to the Orakzai leaders to ascertain their intentions. Reports from the Khyber side entirely descredit this report, the Jirga meetings being said to have related to internal disputes between Malikdin and Kambar Khel sections. A Malikdin Khel Malik in Tirah writes that the rifles are coming in.

THE D. A. A. G. AT POONA.

Captain G. S. Broome, lately D. A. A. G at Poona, officiates in the same capacity at Bombay, vice Captain Ducat, proceeded to Pekin.

FEEDER RAILWAY GAUGES FOR THE FRONTIER.

The following are the facts regarding the vexed question of gauges for Feeder Railways, about which such contradictory statements are being made by your contemporaries. The Military Department decided, last year that to accompany Frontier Expeditions, where great speed of construction was indispensable the two foot gauge shall be adopted, this being quicker to build than any broader gauge yet capable without difficulty (not with difficulty) as the *Pioneer* erroneously alleges (of conveying) horses and guns, as well as a ambulance, supplies and ammunition. As this decision will result in the construction of two foot gauge lines on the Frontier and as it is desirable to have as much uniformity as possible, the Public Works Department, which was previously indifferent in the matter, has now also definitely decided in favour of two foot gauge rather than two foot six inches gauge for feeder lines generally.

In order to further increase uniformity the general rule will be followed, only to allow narrow gauge lines to be built as feeders to standard gauge railways, experience showing that in this case the cost of feeders of same gauge as main line would often be prohibitive. In the case of a feeders to metre gauge lines, however, where the cost of preserving uniformity with the main system is naturally less, metre gauge feeders will, in future, as rule, be insisted the upon. Two foot six inches gauge therefore will tend to disappear, not because any objection exists to it intrinsically, but because the slightly cheaper and quicker built two foot gange having been fixed upon as sufficient for Indian Military purposes, no need remains of subjecting the trade of the country to great inconvenience of breaking bulk for the sake of comparatively small advantage of increase of six inches in the gauge. With a view to as much as possible reducing the cost of metre gauge feeders in partially opened country like Assam, it remains open to prospectors to agitate for abolition or obligation to fence and build stations and I understand concession in this direction might not improbably be obtained from Government. As regard gauges, however, the matter is now practically settled, and there will be no good in endeavouring to re-open it.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Weston, 20th Hussars, will be retired on pension on 17th October on attaining the prescribed age.

The following R. A. M. corps officers are under orders to proceed to India for term duty:—Lieut-Colonel W. Johnston posted to Bengal, Major F. P. Nichols to Madras, and Lieut E, A Bourke to Bengal.

Major A Eardley Wilmot is appointed to R. H. A. and posted to Kirkee. Lieut Colonel A. H. Hewat, Majors W. E. Fairholme, C. H. Melwaerd, E. Pollock, G. B. Smith and C. H. S. Vores and Captains F. E. H. Allen, C. B. Levita and C. M. Ross Johnston all R. A. are under orders to proceed to India on posting or transfer to batteries here.

Captain E. W. B. Bailard, W. F. T. Corrie and A. U. Mrhardy, all of R. A., are transferred to the Home establishment.

Sergeant Mahony, 2nd York and Lancashires, is appointed second Lieutenant in the 1st Cheshires.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL DUNCAN.

A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

General Duncan, Commanding the Forces in the Bombay Presidency, died at 5 minutes past eleven o'clock to-day. The deceased had been unwell for some few days past, but was present at the Governor's "At Home" at the Gymkhana on Wednesday last. He took to his bed the same evening and was worse the following morning. He grew dangerously ill on Saturday last, when it was found that he was suffering from gall-stones and jaundice. Heart failure supervened, and at 2 o'clock this morning he was found to be sinking. He rallied slightly, but passed away about eleven. The greatest sorrow is felt everywhere in Poona at the sad event. Mrs. Duncan went to England some few months ago. The General will be accorded a commander-in-chief's funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning. All sports in Poona have been abandoned.

The District order issued by Colonel Thomas, Commanding Poona in the place of Colonel Whitby, who is sick, intimates that the funeral leaves the deceased's residence at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow morning. A battery of field artillery, detailed by the Officer Commanding R. A., Kirkee, will be drawn up at the race course at 7-25 a.m., 15 minute guns being fired whilst the procession proceeds to the cemetery. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file of the Durham Light Infantry with regimental colours will be formed in the compound of the General's house, and will present arms as the coffin is brought from the house to the gun carriage. The massed bands of the three battalions forming the escort will assemble in the compound of the District Staff office under the orders of the Bandmaster of the Durhams' band. When the guard-of honour have presented arms they will move off in fours with reversed arms, the bands following between the guard and coffin. The bands will play the funeral march, whilst the rest of the escort will move off in columns of fours with reversed arms, extending as far towards Ghorpuri Barracks in the following order: Durhams with their right on the main gate of the General's house; 2nd Royal Irish, 2nd Greandiers and 1st Lancers prolonging the line; L. Battery, R. H. A., in column of route on the road. All officers not on duty with their corps will attend at the General's house and remain outside the main gate, following the chief mourners in fours, juniors in front. Two field batteries, Sappers and Miners, 28th Pioneers, Poona Volunteers, 14th and 19th Bombay Infantry, under the command of Colonel Phillipps, will line the road. Pall-bearers will be detailed by the Head Quarters Staff. The whole procession will pass through the line of infantry of escort. When nearing the cemetery the Durham Light Infantry will detail the carrying party of six sergeants. During the procession the massed bands will play the funeral march. The District and Station Staff Offices will be closed to-morrow.

The Bombay Government has issued the following notification from the General Department:—As a mark of respect to the late Lieutenant-General Duncan, Commanding the Forces, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all public offices shall be closed to-morrow. All Government officers are requested to attend the funeral.

As a mark of respect to the late General Duncan, 15 minute guns will be fired to-morrow at all stations in this district, excepting Poona and Kirkee, the last gun being fired at sunset. All the flags will be lowered half-mast high from sunrise to sunset, and all officers are to wear mourning for 14 days from this date.

Major-General Sir W. Galbraith, Commanding Quetta District, who is the next senior officer, will take command temporarily till Sir Robert Lowe's arrival. As a mark of respect, the Cantonment Magistrate's office, Albert Edward Institute, and several schools and European firms were closed.

The Bombay Garrison After Orders issued last night contained the following announcement:—The Brigadier-General Commanding regrets to announce the death of Lieut.-General J. Duncan, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, which took place this morning at Poona. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning. Dress—Full Dress (white). Any Officer wishing to attend the leave to do so. All flags will be hoisted half-mast until sunset to-morrow. Thirteen minute guns will be fired to-morrow, the last gun being fired at sunset. District offices will be closed.

The following notification of the General Department was issued last evening:—

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1898.

As a mark of respect to the late Lieutenant-General J. Duncan, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on the 6th instant all public offices in the Presidency shall be closed the flag at Bombay Castle shall be flown half-mast high from sunrise to sunset, and fifteen minute guns shall be fired from the Saluting Battery, the last being at sunset.

LIEUTENANT LANG.

Lieutenant Lang, Durham Light Infantry, has been removed from Wanowrie to the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from enteric fever.

STRICT QUARANTINE RULES AT POONA.

Among the new restrictions that have been placed upon travelling in Poona, there is one that no passengers will be carried between Dhond and Poona on one side and Lanowlie and Poona on the other, without being subjected, on arrival, to quarantine in the segregation camp, unless they can produce a pass from the chief plague authority of the place whence they come.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

Forty-five cases, 35 deaths were recorded in Hubli town on the 1st, and 45 cases, 42 deaths on the 2nd instant: total cases up to date 2,712 cases, 2,271 deaths in the district, and 22 cases and 16 deaths in Bhor State.

MEETING OF PLAGUE OFFICIALS AT POONA.

Lord Sandhurst has invited the chief volunteer and other plague officials to meet on Wednesday in the Native General Library in order to explain the measures which should be taken in the city.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PREVENTION OF PLAGUE AT CHAKARI.

Mr. Crofton, Assistant Collector, has gone to-day to Chakari to make arrangements for the prevention of plague in the surrounding hamlets of that village, one of them being seriously attacked.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

It is decided to hold a big Indian Medical Service dinner at the Chalet at Simla on the 19th instant, on which date the new mandate should arrive. The officiating Director-General presides. Names of intending participants are to be sent to Surgeon-Major Duncan.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 5.

The Hyderabad Contingent, comprising troops from Aurungabad, Hingoli, Mominabad, Ellichpur, and Bolarum will form a camp-of-exercise at Bolarum this cold weather.

HONOUR FOR MIR HASHIM ALI.

The Queen-Empress has forwarded through the Government of India a photogravure of herself to Mir Hashim Ali Bahadur, Commandant of the 2nd Regiment, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, and has asked for an acknowledgment.

ANOTHER PAPER SUPPRESSED.

The Minister has ordered the suppression of the vernacular paper, *Mushir-i-Deccan*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Melbourne, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 30th August at 2 p.m., arrived at Aden on Monday, the 5th instant, at 7 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 15-16ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	27 7-8d

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THOUGHTS OF FLITTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

AUGUST is past and the post office is beginning to send round notices of the arrangements connected with the Tongas for the autumn flitting, and to-day the Durand Football Tournament Camp opens at Annandale, so altogether one begins to feel that the end of the season is within measurable distance. The rains, however, have been making up for previous scantiness by a vigorous finish, and if the plains of the Punjab and Rajputana could have had a fraction of what has fallen in Simla during the past week the prospects of the rains crops in these threatened areas would be very different from what it is. Rather a serious slip has occurred on the old cart road, about a couple of miles beyond Jutogh, where the irrigation works of a whole village have gone almost bodily down the Khud, and it is distressing to see the dejected faces of the inhabitants, who have thus lost the fruits of years of patient labour. The road round Prospect Hill has also been carried away and if there have been no very extensive slides in Simla itself this is because of the care that is now taken in looking after the drainage. A great advance, of rather an interesting kind, has been made of recent years in the construction of the water channels with the result that houses which were once considered unsafe can now be lived in with perfect safety and much annual expense in restoring slips is saved. It has long been recognised that the entrance of the water into the subsoil was the reason of slips, but, until comparatively recently, the only idea was to build channels by which the rainfall could be carried down the Khud as quickly as possible. Smooth drains were accordingly built down which the water raced at breakneck speed, with the result that whenever it debouched it gradually ate away the slope inducing slip after slip from above to take the place of what was carried away. This is now all changed, for a system has been discovered of building the channels in steps, the paving stones being even tilted up on edge, where the slope is steepest, so that the water has to climb over one obstacle after another on its downward course, and its impetus is all used up in this way instead of gathering force continually as it used to do under the older arrangement. The change may seem a simple one, and few even know the name of the man who first introduced it, but the saving it must have effected is to be estimated in lakhs, if not in crores, and makes an enormous difference to the inhabitants.

Another of the dances at Viceregal Lodge which have been specially enjoyable this season, and a similar function at Barnes Court, with Kriegspiel at the United Service Institute, and a little scratch football and tennis, also the first performance of that bright little comedietta, "Wig and Gown," and of the more aspiring opera "The Mahatma," at the Gaiety Theatre, have been the principal diversions this week of that portion of the station which is not immersed continually in files. The distinction is worth noticing, for in describing the social events of the summer capital, one tends too often to forget, that the people whose doings one chronicles and that flit, as it were, over the surface are generally up here from the plains on leave, and hence with no work to do, and that the real life of the place neither in ball room nor theatre, but in the dim offices of the numerous secretariats, where the business of the Government is conducted. There are no doubt a few officials who can work all day and dance all night, but these are few and far between, and the grave faced men one sees hurrying to office in the morning and back again in the evening have, as a rule, far too great responsibility on their shoulders and work upon their hands to be much seen at social functions. The crowd of holiday makers has its advantages, for it comprises a great number of officials temporarily released from duty in all parts of the country, whose visit to Simla enables them to get into personal touch with the members of the Government, and at club tables, and evening gatherings to informally discuss with heads of departments and responsible secretaries matters which could not be handled with equal freedom under any other circumstances. In this way requirements are made known and light thrown upon difficult problems, which would have remained obscure if the headquarters of Government were not also a recognised health resort. As Simla gradually grows and facilities of access to it increase, this tends to become more and more the case, and is to be set against the fact of the location of the Government away from any one centre of commerce. It makes it of course all the more desirable that continuous railway communication should be established with the plains, a thing which it is difficult to understand having been so long delayed.

I must not close this letter without referring to the extensive preparations which are being made for the fancy fair in aid of the Ripon Hospital, to take place under the auspices of Lady Collen, early in October. The ladies of Simla are always to the front whenever anything can be done to alleviate suffering or lighten pain, and thanks to the generous manner they have come forward in this case the fair promises to be a huge success. I hear it is even to have a newspaper published all to itself in addition to the usual stalls and lucky bag and other attractions, and the Ripon Hospital is so valuable an institution and is so much in need of help that all must sympathise with the undertaking. It is not only Simla that is concerned, for men whose health has failed them at their posts, come here for medical treatment from all parts of northern India. To help the Ripon Hospital is therefore to increase the hope of recovery of a great number of Europeans, amongst whom oneself or one's own personal friends may at any time be, for sickness and death are ever at hand in this country, and no man knows when he may himself be in need of the care and treatment that a well found hospital alone can afford.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Egypt, expected to arrive in Bombay at 6½ a.m. on Friday next:—

Angelo, Miss E
Ashdown, Mr W
Ashworth, Mr L T
Bayley, Mr A
Beamish, Mrs
Bennett, Mr W E T
Baldwin, Mr
Blood, Maj Gen Sir Bindon
Brand, Lieut H
Boothby, Major E
Bubb, Mr Harry
Barrett, Major A A
Bright, Mr W
Claridge, Mr & Mrs and Mrs
Collett, Mr H
Chattopadhy, Miss
Caton, Mr W
Cookman, Mr A
Coath, Mr D D
Colvin, Lt J M
Cumming, Mr
Dinatia, Mr K B
Dale, Mrs
Dayal, Mr D
Digman, Miss E
Dale, Mr A S
Davee, Mr G
Duncan, Mr
Edie, Mrs and child
Evans, Miss N
Elles, Brig Gen Sir E R
Ellis, Mr J B
Ellis, Miss
Fairfoul, Mr D
Frost, Surg-Capt G H
Finch, Mr C
Ferrier, Mr D W
Faunce, Mr R de la
Guthrie, Mr F T
Greenwin, Mr and Mrs
Guffith, Mr W
Goldspink, Mr H
Geddes, Capt
Gee, Surg-Capt F H
Greenaway, Lieut-Col T
Heyland, Mrs
Hunt, Mr A H
Hingston, Mr E, Mrs and inft
Jenkin, Mr A
Jones, Miss
Khasgiwala, Mr J B
Koenig, Miss M
Lawrie, Mrs and Miss
Lyon, Mr D
Lawrie, Miss E
Looke, Mr H
Lal, Mr P
Lobb, Mrs and infant
Moore, Mr, Mrs, and 2 Infts
Macpherson, Mr D J
Mulvaney, Mr J
Milroy, Mrs and 2 infts
Meares, Mr
McMullan, Mr
O'Brien, Mrs
Oliver, Miss A M
Oliver, Miss M E
Powell, Mr A S
Plumtree, Mr and Mrs
Place, Mrs, infant and child
Powell, Mrs and infant
Payne, Mr and Mrs
Phillimore, Mr C E
Percy, Mr J E
Pigg, Miss
Rae, Mr W R
Rustomjee, Mr H J
Stevens, Miss
Smith, Mrs
Smith, Mr J M
Self, Mr A T and Miss
Stripmgel, Lieut C W
Sherrif, Mr
Self, Mr and Mrs
Tate, Mr W
Taylor, Mr G B
Thomas, Major
Turner, Mr F C and Mrs
Ullah, Mr K
Walker, Mr A
Waller, Mr h
Wortabet, Surg-Major H G L
Winddson, Surg-Capt F M

THE DEATH OF BAI DINBAI PETIT.

THE Parsi community of Damaun and many of the poor recipients of her charity were much grieved to hear the news of the sudden death of the philanthropic lady Bai Dinbai Petit. While people were suffering here from the effects of plague and famine last year a Parsi gentleman from this place brought to the lady's knowledge the sufferings of some poor Parsees and sought her assistance for their relief. She at once communicated to Mr. Sorabji Manekji Dasanvala her desire to assist not only the Parsees, but the people generally, and through Mr. Sorabji supplied funds to enable grain to be sold to poor persons cheap and to poor Parsees cheaper still. Though only a few Parsees took advantage of her timely assistance, yet thousands of poor Hindus Christians and some Mahomedans were enabled to obtain their daily supplies.

THE GYMKHANA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE WELSH *VS.* THE RANGERS.

THE first game of the Rugby Tournament was played last night, the famous Welsh Regiment meeting the Rangers. As a game it was nothing more or less than twaddle; as a bit of training for the Welsh it was fine. They have lost their two centre three quarters, but, from a spectator's point of view, they do not seem much easier to stop than they did last year. The Rangers were got over the half-way line, and the game was most uninteresting to watch. The game started at 5-15, the Welsh defending the Bandstand goal. Wray kicked off for the Rangers, Watts returning into touch. From the throw out scrums followed, and Flower intercepted a pass and made a bit of ground before he was brought down. The ball was returned and offside given against the Rangers within their own twenty-five. Nothing resulted from the kick, however, except a good deal of scrambling, from which the Welsh took the ball into touch near the Rangers' goal. From the throw out a series of scrums resulted on the Rangers' goal line, from which Flower relieved by a short run. The Welsh up to this time had been playing a bit wild, but they now gave the Rangers a taste of that passing for which they are so famed, and Marney got over the line, scoring the first try of the game. Nothing resulted from the kick. From the drop out from the twenty-five line the Welsh carried the ball up again, forcing the Rangers to touch down. From the kick out Kent secured, and passing everyone scored the second try, which Brandreth failed to convert. The kick from the twenty-five flag was returned and a series of scrums followed. At length Marney secured the ball, and, passing to Everett enabled him to get in. The kick at goal failed, and Flower dropped out. Marney secured possession and ran behind again, Brandreth converting. The game still continued in the Rangers' twenty-five, and just before half time was scored the Welsh added another try to their score. The kick, a difficult one, was not successful and the whistle sounded, the score standing at 1 goal and 4 tries to the Rangers' nil.

On resuming, the Welsh carried the ball down the field, and within five minutes Marney had scored a try which Brandreth converted. From the kick out Richards got possession and ran in once more, no goal resulting. Kent then had a sprint and ran in; the point was not converted. The game had no interest, as the Rangers never got over the half-way line. Two more goals and 2 tries were added to the Welsh score before time was called, and they won a most frightful game by 4 goals and 8 tries to nil.

The following are the teams:—

WELSH REGIMENT

FULL BACK
Pte Climo

THREE-QUARTER BACKS
Sergt Kent Pte Harper Pte Davies Pte Richards

HALF-BACKS
Lce-Corpl Marney Pte Watts

FORWARDS
Lt Brandreth Lt Everett Sgt Wilkes Pt Durge Pte Cresswell
Pte Doble Pte Harris Pte Fonhey

O

RANGERS F C

FULL BACK
H Pelers

THREE-QUARTER BACKS
F Green C A Flower H Hogan J R Hogan

HALF-BACKS
H E Davies R Green

FORWARDS
H Monahan W Bell F Rowin F Kottam C F Smith
W N Stewart H A Wray A Higgins

THE match this evening, to commence 5-15 will be between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Durham Light Infantry. The following will represent the teams:—

Durham L. I.: Full backs, Br Holmes: three-quarter backs, Lt. Ainsworth; Ptes. Gissing, Rowing, Kirkup; half-backs, Ptes. Shields, Reid; forwards, Capt. Ironmonger, Lts. Way and Dunlop, Ptes. Lynch, Tumulty, Widdowfield, Sullivan and Telford.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Full back, Edie, three-quarter back, Fischer, Thornton, Vines, Tosbts; half back, Scott, Murray; forwards, Moore, Christie, Economo, Waller, Turner, Wood, White, Huddleston.

ENTERTAINMENT TO PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LAST evening at Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, the residence of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, a public-spirited citizen, an entertainment was given by Mr. Goverdhandas and his brother, Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas, to Prince Ranjitsinghji, who is at present on a visit to Bombay. Since his arrival, the Prince has been staying at Darria Mahal as the guest of Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas, Narayen Dabulkar Road, in which the bungalow is situated, which was illuminated from one end to the other with lights. The spacious compound was decorated with flags and bannerets and illuminated with globes of electric light. The verandah of the bungalow attracted special attention. It was tastefully decorated and lighted with electric lamps and festoons of microscopic electric lamps hanging over the main entrance. The reception hall was ablaze with electric lights provided by Mr. J. B. Foster, electrician. Electric lighting formed part of a permanent installation, which Mr. Foster has fitted up throughout the bungalow. The reception hall had been specially decorated with evergreens, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers, in addition to the statuettes, mirrors, and articles of vertue which were tastefully interspersed. The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and were cordially received by Mr. Goverdhandas. The Prince, accompanied by his brother, Devisinghji, arrived at the bungalow at 10 o'clock and was heartily welcomed by the hosts, being afterwards introduced to many of those present. A string band stationed in the compound played at intervals; and as additional amusement for the guests, Professor D. H. Davra gave a legerdemain performance, some of the tricks being much appreciated. About 11 o'clock an adjournment was made to the refreshment tables laid in another part of the bungalow, the religious susceptibilities of orthodox Hindus being respected by separate provision being made for them. The Prince and his brother, as they left the bungalow amidst the cheers of those present, were decorated with pretty garlands of flowers. The function terminated about midnight.

Among those present were: Mr. Justice Strachey and Mrs. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Ostermayer, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Crummey, Mr. Edwin Yeo, Captain and Mrs. J. R. Deane, Messrs. R. H. Gahagan, S. L. Wyatt, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, Mr. M. P. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. P. Llewellyn, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Damoder Tapidas, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Murzban, Mr. H. S. Reed, Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanders-Slater, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Mr. G. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. and Miss Barnett, Mr. A. G. Garrett, Messrs. D. D. Davur, F. H. Brown, Charles Blum, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Mr. Raikes, Mr. and Miss K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Llewellyn, Mr. Admjee Peerbhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Captain and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Moir, Mr. P. Byrne, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mr. Balkrishna V. Kirtikar, Messrs. R. Nicoll, W. D. Young, Ratanshan Dadabhoy, G. F. Horbury, Mr. and Mrs. Elsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Nicholson, Mr W. M. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. F Noel P Paton, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandravarkar, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. Childe, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gahagan, Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanjee, Ghellabhai Harodas, Kessonjee Damodar, D. N. Glade, C. H. B. Forbes, Du Boulay, Kazi Kaburidin, W. L. Harvey, G. H. McCausland, F. Yorke Smith, Professor W. M. Haffkine, Mr. Isaac Benjamin, Captain Goodridge, R. N., Messrs. Lindsay, J. M. Framjee Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Leask, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, Principal Hathornthwaite, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rustomjee M. Patel, Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Hassambhoy Visram, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Snow, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandas, Devidas Pranjivandas Mehta, Venkatrao Raghvendra Buzay, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Professor Gajjar, Messrs. H. C. Coeclawalla, N. R. Chichgar, Fakirchand Premchand, M. H. Hakim, L. Fraser, Reg. D. Hughes, Mr. R. Jardine, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Ballajee Pandurang, &c.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* KATHIAWAR.

THIS match was commenced in bright but exceedingly warm weather yesterday and Ranjitsinhji's presence in the Kathiawar team attracted a large crowd of spectators. Holland for the Gymkhana won the toss and elected to take first service of a rather doubtful wicket, which towards the end of the innings showed signs of breaking up. Holland and Stephens opened the batting, and for the first few overs both evinced a decided nervousness against the bowling of Rangitsinhji and Shivshanker. Stephens did not stop long, being finely caught in the slips by Bapasola off Rangitsinhji. Scott followed in, but could do nothing with the last named trundler, and was quickly bowled for a blob. Captain Baker was equally unsuccessful, and was also dismissed to a catch in the slips off Ranjitsinhji. F. Clark at this stage went in, and adopting forcing tactics quickly ran up 32. Shortly after his advent Holland, who had been playing a sound and steady game, fell a victim to Hemo. Though he only made 12, his was a most invaluable display. After his departure Clark continued to hit out, and among his strokes were two made in succession for 6 and 4. This, however, proved to be his end, as in attempting to repeat the performance of Ranjitsinhji he was clean bowled. Black, who arrived late, now went in and was playing an extremely steady game, when a fast one form Hemo disturbed his stumps. Neither Henderson, Vines, nor Wilson could do anything, but Muirhead and Jehangier getting together for the last wicket hit the bowling about, each batsman, however, taking a lot of risk. Up to the tiffin hour they had not been separated, and the score stood at 105. Shivshanker was quite off colour and could not obtain a wicket. Ranjitsinhji, who was slightly lame, bowled extremely, well, keeping a splendid length throughout and quite tieing up the batsman. Hemo, too, going on first change, met with a good deal of success and secured four wickets. The Bombay Gymkhana, considering the bad start made, had every reason to be satisfied with their performance.

Resuming after tiffin Muirhead and Jehangier kept together for a little while and brought the total up to 119 before the latter was bowled by Hemo. After the usual interval of ten minutes Kathiawar sent in McCausland and Oghad, and this pair quickly got to work, the former, in particular, playing a nice free game. Oghad, who is a really fine player when in form, was bowled after he had made 9, and the vacancy was filled by Ranjitsinhji. Beginning carefully he soon got the measure of the bowling and brought off several of his famous leg strokes, but when his score was at 10, he put one up to point which the fieldsman misjudged. After this let off, Ranjitsinhji played a magnificent game until he had made 50, when he again had a narrow escape, this time playing one back to Baker, who only just missed securing it. Shortly afterwards McCausland was dismissed for 25 got without any actual chance. His stand with Ranjitsinhji was invaluable, and he played a better game than we have ever seen him play with the Kathiawar team. Ranjitsinhji continued to play fine cricket and seemed to be almost certain of reaching his century. None of the other players gave him any support, most of them failing to score. With the total at 191, and his score 78, Ranjitsinhji in attempting the drive Jehangier put the ball up into Vines' safe hands. On the whole, his performance was an excellent exhibition of sound cricket despite the two chances mentioned before, and all who turned out to see the famous Indian batter must have been pleased at his success. His leg glances in particular, fairly took the large number of spectators by storm, while his off hits were beautifully timed and all along the carpet. He batted under the double disadvantage of being lame and somewhat knocked up by the sun, which very probably accounted for his failing to reach three figures. After his departure the innings was quickly finished off, the total reading 143, or 24 runs to the good. Jehangier, Baker, and Clark, all bowled well, the former in particular, coming out with a good analysis. The following are the full scores and bowling analysis:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Holland, b Hemo	12
L B Stephens, c Bapasola, b Ranjitsinhji	1
Lt Back, b Hemo	11
W H Scott, b Ranjitsinghji	0
Capt Baker, c Bapasola, b Ranjitsinhji	0
F J Clark, b Ranjitsinhji	32
Lt Henderson, l-b-w Hemo	0
D F Vines, c D Shivshanker, b Ranjitsinhji	3
A Muirhead, not out	16
R T Wilson, b Hemo	0
Jehangier, b Hemo	23
Extras	21
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W	M
Ranjitsingji	29	32	5	4
Shivshankar	36	19	0	6
Hemo	46	29	5	2
Bapasola	20	10	0	0
Shivlal	10	8	0	0

[KATHIAWAR]

S M McCausland, b Baker	25
Oghad, b Jehangier	9
K S Ranjitsinhji, c Vines, b Jehangir	78
Hema, c Baker, b Jehangier	2
Bapasola, l-b-w, b Baker	2
Major Ashby, c Back, b Baker	1
Bilimoria, c Baker, b Jehangir	5
Shivlal, b Clark	0
D Shivshanker, b Clark	4
J Shivshankar, c Clark, b Jehangier	0
A Grant, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W	M
Clark	88	40	2	6
Jehangir	105	47	5	7
Wilson	25	22	0	0
Baker	35	22	3	2

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB, *VS.* BARONET'S CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on the 4th instant and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 29 runs. Rais (Junr) for the Baronet and R Mody for the Elphinstonians played in a good form. Langrana (a colt deserves special mention for his bowling as he took 7 wickets for 18 runs only. The following is the score and analysis:

BARONET C. C.

Gasder, c and b Langrana	14
Raja, not out	31
Colabawalla, l-b-w b Langrana	6
Mehta N, b Langrana	1
Bhalmunshi, c Chinoy, b Spencer	0
Mehta A, run out	2
Patel, b Langrana	0
Misery, run out	4
Bharucha, b Langrana	3
Dadysett, l-b-w b Langrana	3
Satarewalla, c Patel, b Langrana	0
Extras	11
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	20	1	20	0
C M Patel	40	1	12	0
N N Langrana	73	6	18	7
S B Spencer	45	4	12	1
S P Pochkhana	5	0	2	0

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

S B Spencer, c Bhalmunshi, b Rais	0
D D Kanga (Sini), l-b-w b Bhalmunshi	0
M Hoshjana, c Bharucha, b Raja	1
C M Patel, l b w b Rais	18
R K Modi, run out	44
D D Kanga (Jr), c Satarewalla, b Rais	1
N N Langrana, c Raja, b Bhalmunshi	11
P J Chinoy, c Colabawalla, b Gasder	7
S P Seervai, not out	13
S P Pochkhana, b Bhalmunshi	13
N H Chinoy, b Bhalmunshi	6
Extras	17
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Rais	50	0	42	4
Bhalmunshi	66	0	37	4
Gasder	25	2	8	1

AT Bow-street on Aug. 16 William Jago, chief officer of the White Star liner Britannic, was charged, on an extradition warrant, with larceny and embezzlement within the jurisdiction of the United States. The charge is in connection with the disappearance of American bonds, value about 20,000 dol., from the American mail on board the Britannic. The third officer of the Britannic has been arrested in New York in connection with the charge. The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

A HEAVY goods train drawn by three engines was passing through a tunnel on a very steep gradient at Ponte Decimo, near Genoa, on the night of Aug. 11. The engines were not sufficiently powerful; the tunnel being badly ventilated the drivers and stokers became asphyxiated by the fumes from the coal; and the train, being deprived of their guidance

may imagine that there would be some good social meetings in the tents after the matches were over :—

With a hoop, hoop, hoop, and a hallow,
All in this merry train,
To my ran tan too, to my chevy, chevy chase,
Away to the royal bar,
With my ugle, ugle, ugle, and the blast of the bugle horn,
To my ri fal de ra to my diddle don,
And its through the woods we'll run, brave boys.

The Buxton tennis tournament was an unqualified success in every way. The weather was not absolutely perfect, but the meeting has so often, unfortunately, been attended by heavy rain in former years, that it is a positive pleasure to be able to record that it was finished off in brilliant weather, and that none of the events had to be left over until this week. With favourable climatic conditions, a good entry, and the excellent management that invariably characterises this tournament, it was not surprising that a large gathering of spectators followed the course of play from day, to day, and their ranks were considerably augmented on Saturday by numbers of players from this district who went over specially to see the finals.

Although the number of first-rate men playing was very small, the presence of three such sterling players as G. W. Hillyard, D. G. Chaytor, and S. H. Smith was sufficient to create a large amount of interest in the progress of the various events in which they took part. S. H. Smith has been very prominent all the season in tournament play, and is showing improved form in some of the strokes in which he was previously deficient. So long as grounds were hard and true his terrific forehand drive was sufficient to dispose of almost any opponents. But with soft courts and fewer opportunities of bringing off this "kill —for it is nothing less,—Smith has advantageously cultivated his backhand and has also come on in volleying. But what contributes as much probably as anything else to his success is his untiring activity. It breaks the heart of many men to have an adversary so ubiquitous that he can reach everything and can frequently run round what to most men could be nothing but a backhand ball, in order to put an end to the rally with one of his famous forehand returns. Despite the slow and heavy courts, he managed to retain possession of the Duke of Devonshire's cup against Chaytor's challenge for it. The latter was not quite in his best form, but even had he been Smith would have proved too good, as he only allowed Chaytor to take five games in three sets.

We are accustomed to be asked and to parry the question, "Are you as enthusiastic as ever about golf?" for we are not and never have been enthusiastic. We play it because we like it, certainly, and because there is nothing better to do, because there is a finest inland sourse at our back door, or because we find it rather revere nowadays when our comrade at the wickets scores a five—all run. We play very often, of course, but frequency does not imply enthusiasm, and habit excludes it. Some people are so inflated, mentally, that they wash their hands, and even shave, with a fervour that simulates enthusiasm. It is these and such as these that have caught the popular attention, and the consequence is that solid and respectable folk who go quietly and regularly about their necessary exercise are regarded as a kind of tomfool by a sympathetic public.

We are not responsible for what is done in our name, or our degradation would have been complete when what is described as a "new golfing game" was "invented." This is played with a pack of cards, and the game is charmingly simple. Each card has a number denoting a good or a bad stroke, the players draw them in order, "and the object of the game is to hole out or go the round in the least number of strokes." This, we are told, "should prove a great boon to golfers on a wet afternoon or during the dark evenings. Several lawn games have had more or less of vogue which have some insignificant affinity to golf, and which neither do us any particular credit; nor the reverse. But to connect the golfer with such a drivelling game at cards as I have described is an injury that should be rebelled against. We are not monomaniacs. We do not insist upon a perpetual golf atmosphere. Injudicious friends send us imitation golf-ball inkstands and match-boxes and salt-cellars, but these friends are usually non-golfers, and don't know how this kind of thing pains us. We do not habitually speak of a difficulty in business or domestic affairs as a bunker, and when we invite a friend to a second cup of tea we do not suggest that he should "play the odd." Such things may be done, but only by a negligible minority. To suppose that we will submit to what is absurd or inconvenient, or that we will play a bad game instead of a good one because by these means golf is in some manner recalled, is unjust to a body which includes some eminent and many respectable people.

Mr. Edward Blackwell's recent victory in the Calcutta Cup tournament seems to have been due in great measure to his powerful driving. A spectator declares that "nothing short of a forest of whins up to his neck would stay his propulsive power, while if he does half miss a drive it matters but little to him, for he can make up lee-way on the next stroke." He is said to have driven 360 yards from the tee recently, "and even then the ball was only stopped by contact with a flight of steps." There may be a little exaggeration here, but, anyhow, the case seems to be a serious one. A great disparity in driving power between players of equal skill would knock the game rather out of gear. Strength has its place in golf, but it would be disastrous if it were to usurp the first place. Fortunately the very long driver is often erratic. A little off the line from the tee means a great deal off the line at the end of the drive, and his ball is found—or lost—in various queer and unexpected places. It may be necessary presently to lay out causes to defeat players like Mr. Blackwell. This would have to be done by making hazards about 250 yards from the tee to extend for 100 yards. Even then we should get into these with our seconds.

Golf is becoming quite fashionable upon the Continent, and even the golfer who stays at home at ease will read with emotion of "a golf tournament for prizes of great value given by an anonymous donor, and the company assembled was perhaps the most distinguished in point of rank ever seen in Homburg." The popularity of the Homburg green is attributed to the excellence of the putting greens. There seems to be something wrong in this, for, much as we all like to put upon good greens, I cannot conceive of a golfer being primarily influenced by such a consideration. To a sportsman good hazards are much more important than good greens.

The visit of the English swimming team to the Irish capital aroused much enthusiasm, and there was a large attendance to witness the international contests. It is not the first time that a party of English swimmers have visited Ireland, though it is the first occasion upon which the English governing body have sent a representative team. En land was represented in the polo match by E. Hunt, S. T. Pugh, and J. H. Heilings from the South, J. A. Jarvis and Tabberer, of the Midlan s, and J. H. Derbyshire and T. Harris from the North. In the team race Jarvis, Derbyshire, and Heilings were opposed to the Irishmen. With such speedy swimmers the result of the race and polo match were never in doubt, but the representatives of the shamrock strove courageously to minimise the defeat. The polo match ended in a win for England by seven goals to none, an improvement on the part of Ireland as compared with the previous meeting, which took place in London. In the team race Ireland was simply outclassed, as was only to be expected when opposed to three of the fastest living swimmers in those above mentioned.

In consequence of their being unable to come to a decision when they met a fortnight ago, the Leicester and Nautilus teams have been once more contending for the right to go into the third round of the National Water Polo Championship. On this occasion Leicester had to journey to London, the previous game having been played at Leicester. The Westminster bath was the venue, and in the first half play was even, each side scoring once, through Jarvis for Leicester and R. Clark for Nautilus respectively. On the resumption Jarvis placed his side ahead, but Dixon soon afterwards equalised. Strenuous efforts were put forth to secure the winning point and a number of fouls occurred. In the midst of some confusion Nautilus added to their score, and won by three goals to two There was evidently some misunderstanding as to the last goal credited to Nautilus, as immediately before it Leicester were claiming for a goal which they believed they had gained but which was ignored by the referee. Nautilus were winners of the championship in 1892.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

REMARKABLE AND EXTENSIVE CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, SEPT. 2.

A NUMBER of changes have been taking place these past few months among the State officials of Kolhapur that the public will be interested to hear of, and as a result of which his Highness has finally succeeded in changing the whole machinery of administration. On the retirement of Mr. Valdya, the late Chief Revenue Officer, who was also a member of the Council of Administration during his Highness's minority, the salary of the place was reduced from eight to five hundred rupees a month, and it was given to Mr. Subnis, who was then Hoozoor Chitnis on rupees 250. This no doubt marked the chief characteristic of his Highness's future policy, the main feature of which was to subdue the influence of the officers and effect economy. By having the officers of his own make he has accomplished the first point and the second by an admirable reduction in their salaries. Mr. Sabnis had joined the State service only a few years before his Highness's installation to full powers, as Assistant Tutor to his Highness, and is said to have come from the assistant teaching staff of the Thana High School. On his Highness's receiving full powers he was made the Hoozoor Chitnis. The public at the time discussed with certain amount of assiduity the point of Mr. Sabnis's experience or rather inexperience to succeed to the office of the Chief Revenue Officer, but the agitation soon died out and things went on as smoothly as ever. The retirement from the State service of Mr. Shannon the State Executive Engineer, presented another opportunity for furthering the policy and the Maharajah got one Mr. Dajeerao Vichare, a young Mahratta by caste, who was acting as overseer in the British service, to take up the vacant office. Mr. Shannon was drawing ten hundred rupees a month, while Mr. Vichare was appointed in the place on rupees four hundred.

In making this selection the claims of Mr. Tambe, who was the personal assistant to Mr. Shannon and acted as Executive Engineer whenever Mr. Shannon went on leave, were ignored and this caused a good deal of difference of opinions even among the advisers of his Highness and the appointment of Mr. Vichare having been received with total disapprobation by Colonel Wray, the Political Agent, the result was that his services were nominally joined to the Hoozoor office and the place of the Executive Engineer was kept unfilled. Lots of intrigues followed, as is common in such cases, these, last two years and now again Mr. Vichare has been made the *pucka* State Executive Engineer.

The untimely death of the late Chief Judge who was also the second member of the Council during his Highness's minority and was drawing rupees eight hundred a month created another vacancy of importance. Mr. Gokhale who has held several important offices in the State Judicial Department for the past fifteen years and who is now acting as assistant, Judge was acting as Chief Judge when Mr. Joshi died, and the public rightly expected him to fill the vacant office permanently; but the place was given to a young officer much inferior in rank and experience on rupees four hundred a month. When filling up this vacancy about five months ago the place of the city Magistrate was raised from one hundred to two hundred and fifty rupees per month and was given to Mr. R. Shirgavkar, the former public prosecutor of the State. The compelled reversion to British service of Mr. Rastomjee Pallonjee, the able chief police officer which soon followed the above changes, created another vacancy of some importance and that place was given to Mr. Shirgavkar, some temporary arrangements being made to fill up the city Magistrate's office which Mr. Shirgavkar vacated. Mr. Rastomjee had served the State for over twelve years with satisfaction and approval of the Darbar.

On account of differences between Col. Wray and Mr. Candy, the Principal of the College here, with the Darbar is moving Government to exchange the services of the latter with some other officer in the British service. As Mr. Candy's services for the last nineteen years in connnection with the College have been much appreciated both by the authorities as well as by the public, this proposal of the Darbar came as a bolt from the blue and has been received with general indignation. A petition signed by influential people was sent to his Highness, in the shape of a protest requesting him to re-consider the step and to retain Mr. Candy as the Principal of the College. But notwithstanding all this the Darbar was again further led to propose to the Government to exchange Mr. Candy with Mr. Oliver of the Educational Department.

Now comes the turn of the Divan, Khan Bahadoor Meherjeebhoy Cooverjee, C.I.E., who has served this State nearly seventeen years. He first came to Kolhopur as Cheif Judge and on the retirement of Mr. Barve succeeded as Divan during the Regency of the late lamented Abasahib. After Abasahib's demise the council of Regency was turned into the council of Administration which Meherjeeboy as its President, in which capacity he served till the reins of administration were handed over to the Maharaja. The Maharaja has kept the form of the Council alive and all appeals are heard before it and forwarded with its opinion for final orders by His Highness. The Divan remained its President till yesterday and now is going on thirteen months' leave on the distinct understanding that he is not to return to this State. That some such move to get rid of the Divan was under contemplation was whispered all over Kolhapur these last few months and when his Highness and Colonel Wray met together on tour in the Southern Maharatta Country towards the middle of the last month it was said that some definite step would be taken in the matter on his Highness's return from the tour. The first step was the removal of Mr. Kirtikar from the office Hoozoor Chitnis which he held since Mr. Sabnis's promotion. The next, the Divan was asked to take leave preparatory to retirement and now Mr. Sabnis has been made the "pucka" Divan of Kolhapur on rupees six hundred a month. Mr. Shirgavkar succeeds Mr. Sabnis as the Chief Revenue Officer on rupees four hundred a month and similar minor changes are following.

As remarked above, his Highness has succeeded in making the whole machinery of administration according to his own desires and will no doubt be able to handle it in any way he likes, but fears are entertained that the public interest will suffer as there remains no one with his Highness whose experience and influence can be able to guide him. The public of Kolhapur would like to be informed under whose advice and for whose benefit these numerous changes that follow in rapid succession have been made. It is perfectly plain that the work of no department can be properly done with cheap and raw material and especially when the members of it are in a state of perpetual unrest and each man's daily expectation is that his turn for removal will be the next.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.

THE third annual prize distribution ceremony under the auspices of the Maratha Provident Fund was held at Madhav Baug on Sunday evening, Mr. LakhmidasKhimji, J.P., presided on the occasion. About 500 persons including a few leading members of the Dakshini and Gujerati communities were present. The proceedings commenced, with the reading of the report for the year ending 31st January, by the Secretary, Mr. K. B. Dalvi. The object of this Institution, as set forth in the report, is to carry on the business of Life Assurance and Banking (receiving) deposits and giving loans on terms most suitable to people of humble and moderate means and to utilise part of the proceeds towards promoting education in the backward section of the Hindu community. After the reading of the report Messrs. Raghunathrao B. Malap, J. P., S. K. Bole, J. K. Parulkar, Gopal Patil, K. A. Kelooskar, Anna Martand Joshi, Vinayekrao Dadaji and Chotalal Anundji addressed the meeting on the ways and means to be adopted for diffusing education among the backward classes and appealing to millowners and merchants to lend a helping hand to carry out this object. Shet Lakhmidas Khimji J. P. and Mr. Tookaram Pawaskar offered donations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively towards the education fund, which were thankfully accepted. Shet Lakhmidas Khimji then distributed prizes to the deserving boys and girls. Thanks were accorded to Shet Lakhmidas Khimji, J. P. and Messrs. Tookaram Jawji, and Shinde for the interest they took in the institution. Some of the students then sang a few songs appropriate to the occasion, nosegays and pan goolab were then distributed to the audience. With hearty vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings were brought to a close.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th September, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·733
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	170
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·24
" year	53·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1 1 2d. and upwards.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	1	24
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dougri	3	1	
C	Market	3	2	27
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
D	Kumbarwada	0	0	9
	Khotwady	5	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	28
	Tarwady	3	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	3	
	Kamatipura	3	0	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	13
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	1a	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain Parel		2	24
	Telagu		3	
	Lohana		2	
	Modikhana		1	
	Khoja		2	
	Modh & Parwad		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint		1	
	Total	27	24	136
Total plague deaths to date		31,601	27,086	
Same date last year		3	1	112

a Found on road (Grant Road, Tardeo, in E Ward).

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

There was one plague case reported within the Bandra Municipal District on the 3rd instant.

A CASE OF PLAGUE ON THE P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bengal, which arrived here on Saturday with the English Mails, after discharging them, proceeded to the Prince's Dock on the same day at noon, but yesterday a case of plague was discovered on board. The person attacked was a coal trimmer, who has been removed to hospital for treatment and the vessel has been taken in the stream, and anchored opposite Ballard Pier. Under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port, the steamer to be throughly disinfected.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

OVER A LAKH OF VICTIMS TO DATE.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended September 2nd last were as follows :—

Cities:	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	228	161
Karachi	9	5
Poona	3	2
Districts.		
Broach	58	50
Surat	61	42
Thana	153	120
Nasik	121	109
Poona	29	21
Satara	144	95
Sholapur	46	30
Kolaba	1	0
Ratnagari	0	1
Belgaum	613	417
Dharwar	767	591
Political Agencies.		
Darampur	12	9
Baroda	123	78
Kathiawar	215	150
Kolhapur	307	197
Cutch	111	76
Rewa Kantha	6	4
Palanpur	1	0
Akalkot	37	28
Aundh	16	10
Bhor	103	74
Total	3,157	2,280

The total mortality to date is as follows :—

Plague Deaths previously reported	1,00,483
" " week ended Sept. 2.	2,280
Total to date	1,02,763

The increase of deaths for the week is 65.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

A FRESH case of suspected plague was reported by Dr. Justice and the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 4 to the Health Officer as having occurred in that Ward late on Thursday night. The patient, a Mohamedan, was promptly removed to the Bustee Hospital in Upper Circular Road for treatment. No deaths, however, were registered.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 21st of August at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (down trains), Chousa (down trains), Chousa River (down), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follows :—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—723; 6,903; 465; 2,800; and 2,335: total 13,236. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—23,491; 270,963; 3,045; 51,020; and 87,163: total 444,677. Number of suspects detained during the week—42; 409, 0, 18, and 98; total 630. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—1,884; 8,794; 5; 754; and 2,643 :—total 14,080. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—176, 409, 0, 18, and 160; total 823.—"Englishman" (Saturday).

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

LEAGUE COMPETITION.

DALHOUSIE vs. 48TH F. B., R. A.

THESE teams met on Thursday evening on the ground of the Dalhousie, the result being in favour of the military by one goal to nothing. In both periods, the victorious team had the best of the exchanges. The home team were not strongly represented, and on several occasions missed scoring owing to erratic shooting. During the first half the score sheet stood blank, but, on crossing ends, the military put in the solitary point of the evening, through Jarvis, Dalhousie, at the final stage of the game, pressed, but the ball went over the bar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—SEPTEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY—SEPTEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	84·3

A RAILWAY accident occurred on Tuesday night (Aug. 16) at Matjesfontein, Worcester County, Cape Colony, resulting in the loss of thirty lives, besides a number injured. A goods train ran into the mail train from Johannesburg while it was standing in the Matjesfontein Station. The debris caught fire, and many of the passengers, all natives, were roasted to death. Five Europeans were killed by the collision. They were the Rev. Mr. Du Toit and his wife and child, Mr. De Villiers, and Mr. Davey Cope, the Rand footballer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal office, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ahdasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, C. F. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Diogo Manual De Silva, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laiji, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Goverdhundas Cantavr, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hormusji Shapur Vakil, Hurkisondas Nurotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jay Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kallandas Keshavdas, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Karsandas Chabildas, Kovasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, J. Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muiji Bhowanidas Bhhava, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Nowroji Nassarwanjee Wadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Rastam K. R. Kama, G. W. Roughton, Sorabjee Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Drs. Edward Freeman Underwood, Accacio G. Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithaidas Dahmodar, Rao Saheb Vishairao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow having resigned his seat on the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Aun Ali, to appoint Mr. W. L. Harvey acting Municipal Commissioner in his place.

MR. SHROFF APPOINTED TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business before the Corporation was the appointment of a member of the Standing Committee in place of Dr. Kaikhosru N. Bahadurji, M. D., deceased. There were three candidates for the vacancy, viz., Mr. Aun Ali, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. Sundernath D. Khote. Messrs. Smith, Waite and Leask, Municipal officers, were appointed scrutineers.

The ballot papers were handed over by the President to the scrutineers precisely at 4 p.m., and at about 4-25 the latter made their report, which went to show that there were 22 votes recorded in favour of Mr. Shroff, 19 in favour of Mr. Aun Ali, and 18 in favour of Mr. Khote. Mr. Shroff having secured the largest number of votes, he was declared a duly elected member of the Standing Committee.

A NEW MEMBER.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, Government resolution, appointing Sir (Cowasji)Cursetji) Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., a member of the Municipal Corporation, vice Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. C. S. I., deceased, was recorded.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

On the motion of Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas Laluboy the Corporation recorded: (1) Letter to the Secretary from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., acknowledging receipt of the Secretary's letter, embodying the Resolution passed by the Corporation in connection with the death of his brother, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and requesting that his warmest thanks be conveyed to the Corporation for the kind manner in which they have recorded his late brother's services as a member of the Corporation and for the respect paid to his memory by adjourning the meeting of the 3rd August 1898 without transaction of the business before it. Letter to the Secretary, from Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, acknowledging receipt of the Secretary's letter, embodying the Resolution passed by the Corporation in connection with the death of her late husband, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and requesting that her warmest thanks be conveyed to the Corporation for the kind manner in which they passed that Resolution, and for adjourning the meeting of the 3rd August 1898 without transacting any further business out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, it was resolved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that sanction be given to the Victoria and Albert Museum building and its contents being insured, as thereby proposed, on a valuation of Rs. 3,75,000, viz., Rs. 3,25,000 for the building and Rs. 50,000 for the contents, the total amount of commission for the current year, viz, Rs. 484-6-0, being defrayed from surplus cash balance.

GOVERNMENT THREAT OF A LAW SUIT.

Mr. Harvey, the acting Municipal Commissioner asked for and obtained urgency for the following letter from the Government Solicitor, calling upon the Corporation to vacate certain plots of land opposite to the Town Hall.

Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

To The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to address you under the instructions of Government. I am instructed that you are in the occupation of a piece of land belonging to Government situate to the north-west and in front of the Custom House and lying between the said Custom House and the Custom House Road, Bombay; and you have no legal right or title to the occupation thereof, but are in fact trespassers therein. For convenience sake, I annex a plan which shows the position and boundaries of such land; in this plan the land referred to is coloured pink and green. The present notice has more particular reference to the portion of the said land, coloured green in the said plan, but is without prejudice to any of the rights of Government in and over that portion of Government land which is coloured pink therein. On part of the said plot of land, coloured green, there has been erected a police chauki and also some other erections, and the plot has, I am informed, been from time to time used by you for the deposit of road materials and other Municipal property. (The description of land coloured green here follows.)

I have now to call upon you to forthwith remove the said erections and materials from and to give up vacant possession of the said piece of land (hereinbefore described and coloured green on the plan to the Collector of Bombay, who will receive possession of it on behalf of Government, and to make an early appointment for this being done. In default of your compliance with such requisition, I hereby beg to give you notice that, after the expiration of one month next after the date of the leaving of this notice at the Municipal offices, a suit will be instituted against you at your expense to recover possession of the said piece of land hereinbefore described, and coloured green on the said plan, the institution of such suit being without prejudice to the right of Government to claim hereafter possession of the other land, coloured pink, on the said plan. And I have to state further that the plaintiff in such suit will be the Secretary of State in India in Council, and that I shall act as his attorney for the purposes of such suit, my office being at the old Secretariat, Apollo street, Fort. I have, &c., (Sd.) E. Ferrers Nicholson, Solicitor to Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that the Corporation could receive and deal with the notice of Government with an extremely easy conscience. They had always sought to avoid any attitude of hostility to Government as far as they could reasonably and properly do so. Government had chosen to tell them that unless they gave up his land it would take proceedings against them. Mr. Mehta then read a memorandum of the Commissioner in regard to this question, which was to the effect that there was no reasonable doubt that these two plots of land were portions of a public street, and there appeared to be no justification for surrendering even the smaller plot. Mr. Mehta said that, after this emphatic opinion of the Commissioner, who had previously consulted the Municipal Solicitors in the matter, the Corporation could not very well give up the land in question. When these circumstances were brought before the Corporation, they agreed to request the President to write to Government asking it to consent to the matter being referred to arbitration. Besides that, he himself had made efforts in the Legislative Council to induce Government to refer the matter to arbitration. But Government stood firm, and the last instance of its firmness was the notice with which they were served. The best course for the Corporation to adopt under the circumstances was to ask the Commissioner to take the advice of their Solicitors and to be guided by them. Mr. Mehta then moved that the Commissioner be authorized to take legal advice in regard to any suit or legal proceedings that might be taken against the Corporation in the matter referred to in the letter of the Government Solicitor, and to defend such suit or proceedings as he might be advised.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE CORPORATION AND THE PORT TRUST.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from the Under-Secretary to Government in the Financial Department,—Forwarding, for the information of the Corporation, a letter dated the 2nd August, from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, expressing the views of the Trustees on the proposal made in the President's letter dated the 4th March 1898, regarding the liability of the Port Trust to share the expenditure incurred on plague operations in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that, as far as the Government were concerned, the Corporation had not received any reply to their representation. The Government had, however, sent them a reply which the Port Trust had made to the proposal with regard to the contribution to be made by them. The Corporation would remember that, with regard to that matter, it was the Commissioner who presented the memorandum which was expected on that subject by the Corporation. He thought it was only right and proper that before they proceeded to say anything in reply, the Commissioner should have an opportunity of making his comments upon the Port Trust reply. With reference to the letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department, he proposed that it be sent to the Commissioner for such comments as he might think proper to make thereon.

Dr. Viegas having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, communicating the views of Government on the suggestion made in the President's letter, dated the 14th December 1897, regarding the appointment of a Committee of representatives of Government and the Corporation for the discussion and submission of proposals on the subject of the transfer of the Bombay City Police charges to Government in consideration of the transfer of equivalent amounts of Municipal revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that certain proposals were made by the Corporation to Government in regard to this question, but it was found that it was utterly impossible to discuss the matter by a written representation. The Corporation had, in consequence, proposed the appointment of a Committee composed of representatives of both sides for coming to a settlement. But the long and short of the reply of the Government was that it was not prepared to go into the question. He therefore moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton remarked that he entirely sympathised with what had fallen from Mr. Mehta, but on different grounds. He thought that the population of Bombay had been reduced by 2,50,000 during the last two years, and he hoped that, under the circumstances representations would be made to Government to reduce the police force in a proportionate decree.

Mr. Vincent denied that the population of the city had so much decreased as stated by Mr. Roughton. It was almost the same as before the plague commenced. This fact appeared to have been forgotten, that for the last two years the work of the police had considerably increased, and in consequence of the overwork to which they were subjected, numerous deaths and sickness had occurred among them. Applications were constantly made to him for putting police here and there, and he hoped no such representation would be made to Government as suggested by Mr. Roughton. He thought that Bombay had reason to be satisfied with the work the police had been doing for the last twenty or thirty years. He did not think it was fair that because there had been a dispute between Government and the Corporation in regard to money matters that they should talk about reducing the police force.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in his reply, remarked that he entirely agreed with the Commissioner of Police that the police had been recently overworked, but still he was not prepared to admit that there ought not to be any reduction in the force.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS REMEDY.

THE MODERN PLAGUE-SPOTS.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following are the remarks of Dr. Craigton on some of the modern plague spots :—

"Among the most remarkable habitats of the modern bubo-plague are the villages on the Bayaalt—Plateaus of the Arabian deserts. The origin of the plague in these spots is ascribed to the carelessness of burial, or the difficulties of it in the baked soil. Of the best known of these Arabian plague spots, the Plateau of Assir, to the south-east of Mecca, we have the information relating to the years 1874 to 1879, that the ground floor of each house is used as a stable, and the inhabitants live with their cattle in a horrible state of filth."

Of the plague-villages of Danpur and Munshari it is reported that "on the ground floor herd the cattle, in this compartment filth is allowed to accumulate till such time as there is no room left for the cattle to stand erect; it is then removed and carefully packed close around all sides, so that the house literally stands in the centre of a hot-bed. In many instances, we have seen it accumulated above the level of the floor of the upper storey in which the family lives."

It is stated in Batny's report regarding the *Mahamari* in Kumaon and Garhwal in 1851-52 that fourteen died at a place in the forest, half a mile or more from Duddoli. There were only two long low huts, occupied by sixteen souls in all. These two huts had to contain also thirty heads of cattle. Fourteen out of the sixteen died of *Mahamari*, all the cattle being safe. The plague was preceded and accompanied by a great mortality among the rats. From the ninth report of the Sanitary Commissioner of North-West Provinces, Allahabad, 1877, the following account is taken by Dr. Creighton, confirming the earlier statements as to the extraordinary filth of the houses—the cattle under the same roof—and the baskets of damp and unripe grain. He directs attention specially to the disposal of the dead. The custom of the country is to burn the body beside the most convenient mountain stream terminating in the Ganges. But from that good practice the people have deviated in regard to bodies of the dead of any pestilence which are buried. Of all the countries the Himalaya is the least suited to the burial of the dead, for by reason of the rocky subsoil, it is seldom possible to dig a grave more than two feet deep, and as a rule the pestilent dead are laid in shallow trenches in the surface soil of the field nearest to the place of death—or of the terrace facing the house or even of the floor of the house itself. This bad practice is begotten of fear to handle the body and has been long established. Such mismanagement of the dead is sufficient to account for the existence of the active principle of plague disease, sometimes dormant for want of opportunity, but ever ready to affect persons suitably prepared by any cause producing a low or a bad state of health. In the houses of families about to suffer from an outbreak of plague rats are sometimes found dead on the floor. Planck had seen them himself; all that he had seen appeared to have died suddenly, as by suffocation, their bodies being in good condition, a piece of rag sometimes clenched in the teeth. He mentions nine villages, all of them endemic seats of plague, in which the premonitary death of rats in the infected houses was testified. The affected villages were not one in a hundred of all the villages of Kumaon, and were widely scattered throughout the northern half of the Province. Even in each of these few villages the plague is confined to one house, or one terrace or one portion of the village.

Similar remarks are recorded about small plague spots in the province of Yunnan. The best known centre of plague in China is the part of Pokhoi and the native quarter is described peculiarly filthy. The houses are little cleaner than streets, the floors being saturated and the drains being either close to the surface or open altogether. An outbreak of plague there in 1882 is minutely described by

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THOSE who are suffering from "mental fatigue," a result of the over-pressure which is one of the evils of our times, will find it useful to study "La Fatigue Intellectuelle" of MM. Binet and Henri, the well-known French psychologists. It has been established as a general principle that thought is correlated with the functions of the brain, which in turn depend on the supply of wholesome blood, and that any intellectual effort modifies the physiological state of the person for the moment. If the effort is too much fatigue of the nerve cells is a consequence, but there seems no definite point at which the work passes into fatigue.

A short mental effort often has a physiological effect contrary to that of a long effort. Thus an effort of 15 minutes or so appears to increase the muscular energy, whereas a longer one decreases it. Emotion also seems to increase the expenditure of energy in mental work. Professor Mosso maintains that, not physical exercise, but absolute rest of mind and body is the best relaxation for a mental worker. School work seems to produce a diminution of vitality if we may judge by the fact that most bread is eaten by the pupils in French schools just after the vacations. On the other hand, mental work increases the acuteness of the sense of touch. Tests made on school children show that fatigue increases the number of errors in their exercises. A fatigue which is dissipated by a night's rest is not regarded as dangerous. Of course, the results given in the book are general, and do not apply to every individual. Here, as elsewhere, wisdom needs wits to apply it in particular cases.

The locust disease fungus, cultivated by Dr. Edington, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Grahamstown, is proving effectual in exterminating this pest. Internal doses of a liquid to which the fungus cultures was dissolved were given to some locusts, which were liberated among three swarms, and in seven days the swarms were destroyed.

Professor Cleveland Abe remarks in the "U. S. Monthly Weather Review" that "barisal guns" or "mist pounders" are often heard in the Bay of Fundy, and he ascribes the phenomenon either to the drumfish or some other fish, to the shocking of waves on shore, the cracking of rocky ledges at sea, and to earthquakes.

A plausible explanation of the reports of Andree's balloon is offered by Mr. Payne in the "Canadian Monthly Weather Review." One afternoon he saw a large grey pearshaped object sailing across the sky behind a stream of cirrus clouds, and mistook it for a balloon until he saw its dissipate as vapour. He regards it as a cloud of cyclonic formation.

There is now some hope that the meteorological observatory on Ben Nevis will be preserved, as the Government is contemplating an increase of the proportional grant for the Scotch weather service. We may also point out that in the event of the observers being withdrawn (which, we trust, will not happen) the purpose might be served, less effectually it is true, by means of self-registering apparatus, which could be visited at stated intervals by an observer climbing the mountain or else adapted to telegraph their results.

The Government of British Guiana have undertaken geological surveys in the gold regions. The country is rich in gold, but it has not been reported on by scientific experts in a thorough manner. Hitherto the workings have been alluvial, or surface diggings, and the mother rock is practically untouched.

"Alinit" is a yellow powder(regarded as a microbe) "made in Germany" which is supposed to foster cereals even in soil poor in nitrogen; but recent experiments made with it by Dr. Paul Wagner, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Darmstadt, have given negative results. Its value may, therefore, be questioned until further experiments have settled it.

According to "Il Osservatore Romano," a photograph of the Holy Shroud has been taken by electric light and a special process. It was done by Signor Pia, with the consent of King Humbert, guardian of the relic, and it yields a good representation of the face, hands, and limbs of Christ, the general effect being that of a photograph of Christ, not of his shroud.

The witches who, in the sixteenth century "went to sea in a sieve" are almost paralleled by Mr. Peter Beckman, an American who started from Bar Harbour, Maine, U.S., intending to cross the Atlantic in a barrel, that is to say, a new roller boat of his own invention shaped like a barrel. The barrel was 10 feet in diameter, 12 feet long, built of staves and hoops in the fashion of barrels. Inside the barrel was a cabin for the crew, and outside a framework with a series of paddles driven by hand. Mr. Beckman took his son with him, and made six miles an hour for a time, but the wind and sea got the mastery and he was fain to be taken on board a passing ship when only 15 miles out.

The establishment of the National Zoological Park, Washington, has led to the formation of many other zoological preserves in the United States, public or private. In the western part of New Hampshire the late Mr. Austin Corbin made a park of 25,000 acres, containing 74 bison, 200 moose, 1,500 elk, 1,700 deer, and 160 wild boar, all of which are multiplying fast. There is a deer park of 9,600 acres in the Adirondacks, and six others in various parts of the Northern States.

Edelweiss (or "noble white") threatens to become extinct in the Austrian Alps owing to the peasants digging and selling it to tourists. The Emperor has come to the rescue and laws have been passed in Styria and Carniola forbidding the removal, sale, or export of the plant.

Miss Marie Corelli, who seems to have imbibed a particular animus against Scotchmen (though half-Scotch herself they say), and holds them up to the scorn of the civilised world for selling their beautiful Falls of Foyer to be destroyed by an aluminium company, will be relieved to find that the Falls are not really gone, but when visited both in April and quite recently were in full vigour. The water used for the aluminium works has not seriously affected them, at all events in "soft" weather. Of course, it was not the Scotch who sold the Falls. They could not help themselves, as a London Company had taken care to purchase the estate on which they are situated before their purpose was known. The Inverness town councillos had someting to do with granting them permission to make a road, but a town council is hardly a nation, except, perhaps, in the vivid fancy of Miss Corelli.

In the multitude of schemes which the war has evoked from the fertile brains of the Yankees there is one given by the "World" of New York, which may cultivate smile on the gravest scientific visage. The inventor, "a celebrated, electrical engineer" (how many things are now attributed to this personage!), proposes to wind a cable round the earth, and by sending an electric current through it from a dynamo as large as the Pyramids, turn the magnetic axis of the earth into the plane of the equator, and so lift poor Spain with all her fuming dons to the Arctic regions. After "freezing out" the Spaniard, we hope the author will kindly reverse the movement and restage the world to its normal attitude.

The first discoverer of aluminium had the reward of genius. Pliny tells us that in the reign of Tiberius (A.D. 10 to 37 A.D.) a worker in metals presented a beautiful metal cup resembling silver, but lighter, to the Emperor, who questioned him, and learned that he had extracted the new metal from clay. The secret, he said, was known but to himself and the gods. The sage Tiberius, reflecting that if this metal could be made from the earth it would lower the price of silver and gold, decapitated the artificer in order that his secret might remain with the gods, and so deprived the world of a most useful metal for eighteen centuries.

F. W. Major, writing from Woodlands, Bettws-y-coed, N. Wales, to "Nature says:" "I should be obliged by your inserting the following experience if you think it remarkable. Yesterday we killed an adder (1) here about 38 inches long; and seeing that he had made a meal evidently some little time before, out of curiosity we opened him, and extracted a large toad, which was about half-way down the snake's interior, or about 18 inches. The toad, whose head was much wider than the snake's, and whose body was many times as large as his enemy's head, we of course all thought must be dead; and we laid him on a flower-bed, wondering how he could have got inside the snake at all, for it certainly seemed a case of the greater being contained in the less. Of course we knew the marvellous stretching powers of a snake's jaws, but this seemed to eclipse them all. As we watched the toad he seemed to move, so we bethought ourselves of trying to revive him, and, after pouring water freely over him, and whisky and water down his throat, we were intensely astonished to see him revive; so much so that he stood up on all fours, blown out like a balloon, and made a kind of a dart as a stick in the most comical way. Eventually "Jonah", as we promptly christened him, disappeared amongst the flowers. Can any of your readers quote a like case of resuscitation? Perhaps some of them might be able to afford information as to the probable duration of the toad's entombment."

Very complete experiments in support of the theory of warning colours, first suggested by Bates, and also by Wallace, have been made in India by Mr. Finn. He concludes that there is a general appetite for butterflies among insectivorous birds, though they are rarely seen, when wild, to attack them; also that many, probably most, birds dislike, if not intensely, at any rate in comparison with other butterflies, those of the Danais genus and three other kinds, including a species of Papilio, which is the most distasteful. The mimics of these butterflies are relatively palatable. He found that each bird has to separately acquire its experience with bad-tasting butterflies, but well remembers, while it learns. He also experimented with lizards, and noticed that, unlike the birds, they ate the nauseous as well as other butterflies.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND Co's. Cotton Circular dated Hongkong August 19, is thus summarised:—Reports have been current amongst the Chinese of a renewal of the rebellion in the two Quangs, and this has proved so much of a deterrent amongst the dealers that not only fresh purchases have been very much retarded, but clearances of previous purchases have also been in a very great measure hampered. At such a juncture heavy arrivals of about 17,800 bales, exclusive of 3,500 bales arrived of forward transactions, have had a very depressing effect on the market, and a further decline of about $2 to $3 has been established without leading to any very large off-take. Some of the coast ports' markets, connected with the market here, have been said to have been supplied direct by Japanese spinnings, and this has been an additional clog at a time of the year when extensive off-take and clearances as a rule have been the leading features. As it has been, present circumstances have led to sales of about 4,000 bales only, made up of

650	bales of No. 20	sold at	$ 88 to $ 92	and	94
150	" " 16	"	80 " 85.50	"	91
400	" " 12	"	73 " 79	"	83
750	" " 10	"	70 " 77	"	83

enhancing unsold stocks—under arrivals of 17,800 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of only about 1,000 bales—to the exceptional figure of 50,000 bales consisting of

18,000	bales of No. 20	13,000	bales of No. 10
9,000	" " 16	1,500	" " 8
5,800	" " 12	1,000	" " 6

Sold but uncleared stocks are estimated at about 42,000 bales. Japanese spinnings have undergone a decline of dols. 3 to dols. 4 without leading to transactions of anything over 250 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at dols. 88 to dols. 91 and dols. 88 to dols. 90 respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145 wire and Rs. 145½ post.

In Shanghai likewise there has been very little doing, and rates have declined about Tls. 2 to Tls. 3. Direct shipments of Japanese spinnings to some of the Northern ports have been said to be coming in the way of Indian spinnings. The depression of the South has also had its effect there, and consequently sales have barely gone over 3,900 bales consisting of

1,800	bales of No. 20	sold at	Tls. 68·75 to Tls.		72·50
400	" " 16	"	63·75 to "		68
50	" " 12	"	65·50		
1,650	" " 10	"	52·50 to "	60 and	62

leaving unsold stocks at 32,000 bales. Japanese spinnings have been dealt in to the extent of 600 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at Tls. 72,25 to Tls. 70,50 and Tls. 69,25 to Tls. 69,50 respectively. Local twanties and fents have been sold at Tls. 70 and Tls. 59 duty paid respectively. Exchange on India, as on the 15th instant, has been advised at Rs. 198½ wire and Rs. 199 post.

In Japan the market is altogether dull, and owing to heavy increase in stocks, some of the spinnings have stopped night work. No. 20 is nominally quoted at dols. 83 to dols. 84 and No. 16 at dols. 80 to dols. 81.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

OFFICIAL intimation of the armistice in the American-Spanish war was received in Hongkong on August 13, and Consul-General Wildman immediately arranged for the Australian liner "Australian" to call in at Manila, with despatches for Rear-Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, on her voyage to Australia. The steamer left on the morning of the 14th August, and would reach Manila on Tuesday evening. She was destined to arrive too late to prevent further bloodshed. On August 15, the "Kaiserin Augusta" arrived from Manila, and enquiries on board elicited the information that no change had taken place in the situation since 4th August, the date of our last advices from Manila. Later in the day, however, it was noised about that Governor-General Augustin, his wife and family were in the Colony, and a representative of the "Mail" called upon the Governor, in the Hongkong Hotel, to see if he would communicate any information. He was extremely reticent, however, and refused to communicate any information beyond the fact that he was on his way home to Spain. The "Kaiserin Augusta" brought over only a small bag of mails to the German Consul, and in view of the fact that German and other mails have been brought from Manila to Hongkong in British, American and Japanese war vessels, a very strong feeling is entertained in Hongkong that the German naval authorities did not deem it advisable to reciprocate. The neglect to bring over a mail and the fact of Augustin and his family being passengers by the German man-of-war deepened the suspicion that has been entertained of the Germans all through the war in the Philippines, that they are playing a shady game. When it was learned later that Manila had been surrendered, and that the Germans had been attempting to hoodwink the Colonial authorities, their conduct was openly denounced on all hands. Only garbled accounts of the capitulation were received, and the arrival of an American despatch boat was anxiously awaited. On August 17, the "Zafiro" was stated to be anchored in Junk Bay, and we sent out a launch to bring in despatches.

Our special correspondent arrived by the despatch boat, and was brought back with all possible speed to file his despatches. We publish several letters from our correspondent descriptive of the surrender and the events leading up to it. Governor-General Augustin and family are passengers home by the "Prinz Heinrich."

The terms of the Kowloon Concession Convention have not yet been made public, but we publish this week the demands made by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, which briefly stated are:—1. That piers in the harbour of Hongkong, at which vessels can be examined by the Customs officials. 2. A Commissioner of Customs to reside in the Colony. 3. A Chinese official of mandarin rank to act as Trade Commissioner, and reside in Hongkong. Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Special Commissioner with Hon. R. D. Ormsby and Lieutenant Rundall, R.E., as advisers, has completed a survey of the country in the vicinity of Mirs Bay, and H.M.S. "Plover" left with the party for Deep Bay on 17th August.

The "China Gazette" reports that the Russians have produced a written promise, signed by Li Hung Chang while at St. Petersburg, that a Russian official will succeed Sir Robert Hart as Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The Belgian contract for the construction of the Luhan Railway has been ratified.

There are rumours of British and Japanese concessions on the Island of Nantai at Foochow. One of the members of the crew of H. M. S. Linnet, has been making a survey of the neighbourhood it is thought for the information of Sir Claude Macdonald.

H. M. S. Blenheim, with relief crew for the "Barfleur," arrived in Hongkong harbour, on August 18, and while making for the men-of-war anchorage went ashore off North Point. She was floated at high water and steamed next morning into the men-of-war anchorage.

Another gale was experienced in the harbour on August 17. A Chinese sailor lost his life while making fast the "Wosang" to her buoy. A number of dust and cargo boats were wrecked:—*China Mail*, August. 20.

RICE RIOTING ROUND SHANGHAI.

A SHANGHAI correspondent on August 6th says:—Two rather serious "rice" riots have occurred this week in the vicinity of Shanghai. The first took place on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at Ne Nie, a large village south of Taipao. The Tsang family, one of the most influential of the locality, suffered heavily at the hands of the looters. On the above-mentioned date a gang of hungry wretches suddenly invaded the premises of the Tsang's, and outnumbering the occupants, succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of rice. Here, however, the troubles were not to end. Near the family mansion, and at the other end of a small canal, is a handsome Catholic church with an adjoining presbytry and garden. Fearing for the structure, and apprehending a possible attack during the night, the officials summoned a few soldiers to keep watch. On the morning of the 3rd the gang appeared again on the scene, and seeing the position so weakly protected, set to work to fire the building. Immediately the Christians of the surrounding villages were summoned with beat of gong and flocked in all haste. Their presence awed the looters who withdrew in the direction of Tsipao. The flames were then arrested with the result that little damage was done to the church, while the houses at the entrace were all reduced to ashes and the presbytry pillaged and looted.

ABORTIVE ATTACK ON TSIPAO VILLAGE.

The rioters, after clearing out from Ne Nie, sallied forth to Taipao, where they arrived about 10 a.m. This is the second large village the traveller meets on his way to the Hills; at its entrance is a high bridge flanked with a crumbling widow-monument on the right. To the left is situated a spacious Catholic church for the large native congregation. The actual incumbent is Father Zi, a native priest, and author of two recent and scholarly publications on the Civil and Military Examinations of China. The village headman is called Lo. He is a distinguished scholar, a man universally esteemed and a staunch Catholic. Apprised of the impending danger he was soon on the alert and thanks to his efforts the attack proved abortive. Danger, however, lurks in the near future and both Pagans and Catholics keep up a strict watch on the highways leading to the village.

TROUBLES AT SIKING.

On Wednesday afternoon a daring attack took place at Siking. This village is situated a few miles from the Fung-wang-to hills and on the brink of a large canal, of which the "Midget Sailing Club" has availed itself during the months of May and June to hold several regattas. Commercially it drives a brisk trade in rice, timber, bean-curd and mats. The rice-producing plains of Sung-kang and Ta'ing-pu being in the vicinity and transport cheap, rice shops abound. One of these owned by the Ma family, engaged the attention of the looters. They fell upon it in a body and succeeded in carrying off 300 piculs This family is now threatened with another and worse attack, for very likely the looters will fire th buildings and other valuable property within their reach.

We have it again on good authority that this gang of foraging filibusters is composed of Klangpeh roughs and Ningpo rowdies, summoned to Shanghai by their compatriots to assist in the work of awing the French into submission to the sweet will of the Guild. Their assistance being at present unnecessary they prowl over the country to the great annoyance of farmers and the detriment of public order. We would like to know exactly what the Taotai and the local officials are doing, when, despite the positive orders of the Emperor that they should be alert and watchful to put a stop once and for all to nonsense of this kind, they should allow these disturbances, so disgraceful to humanity, to take place within their jurisdiction.—"China Gazette."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, (29th August) in ballast and Revd Sliva and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain H Godwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newyork, (29th July) with a general cargo, and 63,435 cases of Kerosine oil for Culcutta. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut E W Devison, Sub-Conductor Mr T Rogers, Mrs Rogers and friend, and two children and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain C F Preston, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr M C Sethna, 2nd Lieut P E Lewis, Mr E Pestonjee, Mrs Trafford and infant, Mr and Mrs Taylor, and 4 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.	...	A Munjee
Secundersha (schr).	94	Naooda	...	...
Ilesfee	372	Naooda	...	A Munjee
Samos	4507	Hudson	...	T M & Co
Nisam	2041	Craig	Calcutta	T M & Co
India	2391	Robertson	Jeddah, &c.	M M & Co
Bombay	2049	Turner	Calcutta &c.	J M & Co
Banning	...	Baugh	...	B I M S
Culna	1464	Groom	...	M M & Co
Bengal	2732	Wibmer	...	P & O Co
Letimbro	1401	Baisito	...	Rob Co
Dumra	762	Russell	...	M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	McAllister	...	B & P S N Co
Paramatta	2854	Preston	...	P & O Co
Bedouin	2245	Godwin	...	W & A G & Co
Bengal	2732	Wibmer	...	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hall	...	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	R S Ports	6-9	B & P S N Co
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim	...	Fleet	R N	...	R Navy
K	Telesfora	2033	Deoginage	Antwerp	8-9	K N & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	...	...	Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)	...	...	H U Jocsub
M	M Mauru	1926	Nilshimaru	...	7-9	N V Kalaba
N	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	6-9	M M & Co
O	Secundra	1674	Allen	Zanzibar	7-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	624	...	...	...	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	...	...	Do
Satrunji	547	Badroo	...	Karachi 6-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Brankscome Hall	2555	Hood	Dunkirk	14-9	K N & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	13-9	F Balduino
4	Letimbro	1401	Baisito	Chilas	19-9	F Balduino
5	Carthage	2393	Gadd	London	10-9	P & O S N Co
7	Aglaia	1173	Petris	Calcutta	10-9	A L S N Co
5	M Valerio	2643	Mitis	Trieste	8-9	A L S N Co
12	Raventhaler	1828	Freedon	Karachi	10-9	Glade & Co
15	Jubeda	3309	...	...	...	F O Jocsub

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	6-8	M M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Samos	6339	gross tons	T M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Mozaffari s	McAllister	Aden, Aug 29
	Bedouin s	Godwin	New York, July 29
	Parramatta s	Preston	Shanghai, Aug 19

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Letimbro, for China, &c
" Mozaffari, for Joddah, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
1	Jupiter s	Vasey	Negapatam, Aug 29

DEPARTURES.

Sept 1—Steamers Goodwin, Telesa, Calthness and Plawan

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
August					
10	S l phinstone	Rowsell	Bombay		
	R I M	Ritson	Newport		
14	Q Eleanor	Plummer	Bombay	24	Zanzibar
20	Carthage	Gadd	London	21	Bombay
24	Kurrachee	Robinson	Bassein	22	Port Said F O
	Jubeda	Tyndall	Jeddah		Bombay
	Jaunderson	Smith	New York	24	Bombay
	S Berkhud	Williamson	Perim	23	D'Jibouti
	Clan Robertson	Dukken	Calcutta	27	London
	Kander	Ekon	Bombay	23	Hamburg
	Thrunscoe	Lelak	Kurrachee		Dunkirk
	Singapore	Pizzarello	Genoa		Bombay
29	Mombassa	Stevenson	London		Calcutta
	Clan Sleater	Stirling	Mauritius	25	London
	Fitzpatrick	Greggan	Kurrachee	23	Port Said F O
	Rugby	Drew	Java		Port Said F O
	Falcon	Craig	Assab	24	D'Jibouti
	D Balduino	Baravino	Bombay		Genoa
31	61 poisons H M's	C Batton	Cruise		
	Constantijn	Stroink	Amsterdam	28	Java
	Othello	Rogers	London	24	Mombassa
24	Petersburg	Palachisky	Odessa		Vladivostok
	Woodcock	Bertleson	Hodeida		Somali coast
	Palestina	Brussos	Mussowa	25	Mussowa
	Oanfa	Davies	Liverpool	24	China
	Mozaffari	McAllister	Bombay	28	Bombay
25	India	Worcester	Sydney	26	London
26	Bengal	Wibmer	Bombay	28	Bombay
27	Bedouin	Godwin	New York		
	Wissmann	Jenkins	Mauritius	28	Hodeida, &c
	Konig	Doheer	Hamburg	27	Zanzibar
28	Stanley Hall	Buck	Rangoon	28	Port said F O
	Falcon	Craig	D'Jibouti		

Aden, August 28.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—8 bales hides B Esmail, 13 bales hides Tyabjee and Co, 12 bales leather tanner Owen and Okell, 8 bales skins E Kheraz, 5 bales woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co, 68 cwt condhra seeds N K Fanswalla, 36 cwt peacock feathers Buxey and Sewjee, 21 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee, 56 bales skins Hajee Mahomed Abba, 60 cases mother-of-pearl shells and 3 cwt peacock feathers M Modomed

FOR ANTWERP.

Telesfora s—440 bales cottons T he Bombay Company, 100 bales cotton V Sawbhuxban B Reddy and Co, 200 cwt gum Nurpal Mowjee, 1000 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 5000 cwt myrabollams Rojee Cowasjee, 113 cwt gum Jetha Premjee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Branksome Hall s—200 bales sent on The Bombay Co, 6993 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 1981 cwt mustard seed P Jairam, 4000 cwt rapeseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co, 2000 cwt poppyseed and 5000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 4000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 1937 cwt poppyseed and 7993 cwt linseed Pinlay Muir and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—550 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co, 120 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 207 cwt buffalo horn J B Eucnall, 500 cwt myrabollams and 3105 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 4000 cwt linseed and 1007 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co, 47 bales hides Glade and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed and 199 cwt poppyseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Mesria Valerio s—3000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cottons Glade and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro 2—200 bales cottons, 600 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 450 bales twist P F Talati, 320 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 450 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 398 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 100 bales twist The Star of India M Ld, 450 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co, 117 cwt sharkfins and 6 cwt fishmaws Mahomed Ladha Khataw, 270 tons old iron D Purshotdas, 100 bales twist R H M Cowasjee and Co, 263 bales twist N B Mody and Co, 500 bales twist Y an Shun and Co, 36 cwt sharkfins M Moosaj 46 cwt sharkfins K M Jaitha

FOR SHANGHAI.

Matsuyama Maru s—3 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co
Letimbro s—300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the gland are not destroyed. Sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottles Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr L E Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service, Member Retabl, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Excise during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G F Mackeggan or until further orders

Surgn Col J A Stephen, M B I M S Bengal, Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam Lines, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab during the absence on furlough of Surgn Col D O'C Kaye, M D, or until further orders

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 XXI of 1879, the Govor Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Messrs R D Haro, A Lemon, C E Biddulph, and F L Crawford Capts R P Colomb, and W Hale

Mr F S Copleston, I C S is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma during the absence on leave of Mr E Hosking

The Rev G E Oldham, Ja Chaplain, on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt, with effect from the 2 th Feb 1898

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut A Mears, I S C Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th Aug 1898

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt F E Younghusband, C I E I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Harandi and Tonk

With reference to notification No 681-G dated the 26th May, 1898, the Govr-Genl is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hugo Diedrich, as actnk Consul for Germany at Bassein, vice Mr H Meyer,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W. Ross, Supt of Govt Printing, India are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma

Mr C Sanderson, Depy Supt of Govt Printing, India, is appointed to act as Supt of Govt Printing, India, vice Mr W Rose

Mr J C E Branson, I C S is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, Bombay, with effect from the 21st Aug 1898, and until further orders.

Mr. L G Walt, Depy Post Master Genl, Sind and Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with effect from the 16th Sepr 1898.

Mr I G J Hamilton, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl and to hold charge of the Sind and Baluchistan Circle during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Walt, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major St J C Gore, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be, Assistt Military Secryfand Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Genl Sir B C Russell, K C B K C M G Commanding the Forces, Bengal, vice Major R C A B Bewicke-Copley, who has vacated, dated 1st July 1898

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified su ject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut B T Reed, K Y Regt. offig wing officer, 25th Punjab Rigt of Bengal Infy, 21st July 1898, G M Lennox, R A, offig wing officer, 13th Regt of Bombay Infy, 3rd Aug 1898, C H K Chuncy, Wiltshire Regt, offig wing officer, 30th (Malabar Light Infantry, Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay Infy, 13th Aug 1898, and Second-Lieut C E H Steele, Wiltshire Regt, offig fwang officer, 30th Regt of Bombay Infy 3rd Baluch Battn, 9th July 1898

ARMY RESERVES.

E A W Phillips, Gent, to be Second Lieut in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Lieut Colonel.—Major and Bt Lieut Col R E D Railly, 31st Aug

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.—Sub Condr E Jones, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 20th Feb 1898

NATIVE ARMY.

22nd Regt of Bombay Infantry—Color Havildar Rowti to be Jemadar, vice Dhaisa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th Feb 1898, and Color Havildar Jodhram Singh to be Jemadar, vice Bhaba Sukpal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st Feb 1898

RETIREMENTS.

Hony Surgn-Capt H Talbot, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Madras is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval

REWARDS FOR GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 985, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Ed. 1896, Havildar Isaac Israel, 14 Regt of Bo Infy vice Qrmar Havildar Kasam Khan transferred to the pension establishment

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer with effect from the date specified:—From the 1st July 1897 in room of Genl H Mc Leod Rate Madras, A succeeded the colonels allowance—Col Brigadier Genl G Simpson C B I S C

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mussoorie Vol Rifles—C A B Streatfield, Esq., to be Cap, with effect from the 20th Aug 1898, vice Liddell, transferred to the supernumerary list.

2nd Batt, Qho, Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifles—Lieut J K Gabbett resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Barriett, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief of the Baroda-Madras Railway with the rank of Offig Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Aug 1898, during the absence of Mr E J Moore, Chief Engr, 3rd class, on privilege leave, or until further orders

Mr C Muirhead, Depy Examiner of Accounts, class 1, is temporarily promoted to Examiner of Accounts, Class IV new classification, with effect from the 15th Aug 1898

Mr K Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to Depy Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, with effect from the 15th Aug 1898

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs, with effect from the dates specified:—H S Harington, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, and G H List, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the Chief and Suptdg Engr classes, with effect from the dates specified:—E L Shadbolt, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, R N Hodges, and F R Bagley, to be Suptdg Engrs, 2nd class, W E Meares, and T E Curry, Suptdg Engrs, 3rd class, E J Moore, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Lieut-Col W H White, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, W E Meares, Suptdg. Engr, 2nd class and G Moyle, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr M J Snee, passed student, Engineer Class, Thomason Civil Engr College, Roorkee, having satisfactorily completed his course of practical training, is appointed to the Provincial Service, Engineer Branch of the Public Works Dept, as an Assist Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Aug 1898, and posted to Burma.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs, with effect from the dates specified:—S Preston to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, G M R Field to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, D Jeejeebhoy to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Col A D McArthur, R E, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class, Col A D McArthur, R E, to be Chief Engr, 1st class, H Groves, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, A B Phelan, J T Simpson and J T Rolls to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class

The reversion of Mr E E Oliver from Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, to Chief Engr, 3rd class, permanent

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Suptdg Engrs, with effect from the dates specified:—C G Palmer, U I E, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, J H Toogood, and R G Kennedy to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, G E Coles, to be Suptdg Engr,

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a congragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

TRAVELLERS CARRY

Liebig

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to provoke unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the tendency to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—"MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not call it nice to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have experienced and proved."

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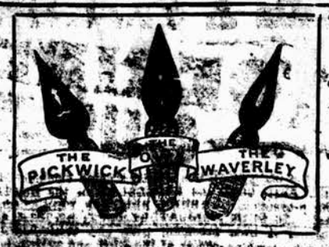

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